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28 December 1984

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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28 December 1984

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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GROWTH IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, SERVICES NOTED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Oct 84 Telecommunications Supplement pp 1, 4

[Article by Lew Hart]

[Excerpt]

Since the deregulation of telecommunications equipment in Hongkong in January last year, the number and type of products coming on to the market has become so varied that it is difficult to make a choice from among the great brand names available.

Deregulation was the ordinance enacted by the Government which removed from the Hongkong Telephone Co Ltd (Telco) the exclusive right to market and sell telecommunications equipment. This opened the door to a vast, almost untouched market for a variety of companies that started importing equipment which had previously been unobtainable in Hongkong. Telco also established a subsidiary, Communications Service Ltd (CSL), in order to compete on the open market.

The snag has been that while there is now a greater choice of equipment, before it can be installed it must be compatible with lines provided by Telco. Problems have arisen here, as vendors of equipment outside Telco complain that the company's engineers were taking their time about inspecting and approving outside equipment — with the result they were losing sales.

Telco denies any delaying tactics in giving approval to outside equipment but agrees that there have been delays "due to the necessity to ensure that outside equipment is working properly before approving it."

That, briefly, is the current situation regarding telecommunications in Hongkong.

For computer users, C and W has a high-speed data service called International Public Switched Data Service (IPSDS) where the user rents a line to the IPSDS computer which forwards messages via satellite. IPSDS takes advantage of the computer's ability to transmit data at high speeds. The user must have a computer terminal rather

than a teletype or telex machine.

Telco offers two services, a data communications system called Data Message Service (DMS) that will allow a computer user to hook up a microcomputer, word processor, or compatible teletype in Hongkong and transmit to the same device, or telex office, anywhere in the world. DMS charges are on the same rate basis as Telex but savings are offered on transmissions to the US and Europe.

Telco also offers the Public Switched Telephone Network which works in a similar fashion to C and W's Public Switched Data Service. This is competitive with prices charged for facsimile transmission.

Finally, the computer owner can send messages by subscribing to C and W's Dialcom service. Subscribers pay a low rate to post messages in other Dialcom subscribers' mailboxes and it can be used worldwide. Dialcom can be used to access another C and W service called the International Database Access Service (IDAS), or, this service can be directly subscribed to. IDAS connects subscribers' computers to computers connected to the TELNET or TYMNET networks in the United States, DATAPAC in Canada, the International Switch Service in Britain, or the Radio Suisse network in Switzerland.

Improvement and innovation in telecommunication equipment is rapidly becoming an everyday event here, with uses that would have baffled the mind a few years ago.

But even more surprises are in the pipeline as the world moves into the age of the automated office. At present it is only the price that is keeping modernisation at bay. New techniques and better and cheaper materials are in the offing. When these become generally available the automated office era in Hongkong will have truly dawned and telecommunications will be in the vanguard.

NEC USING HONG KONG AS BASE FOR PENETRATION OF PRC MARKET

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Nov 84 p 38

[Excerpts]

Japanese computer manufacturer NEC has set up in Hongkong with the aim of making a deeper penetration into China and other Asian markets.

The new company, called NEC Business Systems Hongkong, was launched officially at a reception on Friday night for 400 distributors, dealers, customers and government officials.

"Hongkong will play a major role in improving our logistics in Asia," said Mr Tadashi Suzuki, an associate senior vice-president of the parent corporation and chairman of the local company.

Managing director of the new company is Mr Goro Narisawa who describes Hongkong as one of Asia's "most dynamic" economies.

"NEC is fully committed to growing with Hongkong," he said. "We are here to stay."

The company will concentrate on selling office automation products.

The NEC range covers computers, communications equipment, paging systems, facsimile machines and telephones.

Executives revealed they are planning a major sales effort for the NEAX 2400 IMS, a combined digital telephone exchange and computer system which can handle both voice and data processing.

Approval to link the NEAX 2400 to the local telephone network is now being sought from Hongkong Telephone.

The system is described as a total management information system and NEC executives report that it is proving extremely popular in the United States.

Five Japanese executives will be stationed in Hongkong and the company is predicting a staff of 50 within the next few years.

CSO: 5540/010

BRIEFS

NEW MICRO SYSTEM--Communications Services Ltd (CSL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hongkong Telephone, has introduced a new range of micro-communication products. The Prism Viewdata and Communications system, designed for a number of leading personal computers, allows direct access to the Hongkong Public Viewdata Service, British Telecom's Prestel and other public and private viewdata systems. Direct user-to-user communication facilities are also provided. Endorsed by Hongkong Telephone, Prism comes as a complete package, comprising modem, software, serial interface card and documentation. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 84 Business News p 3]

UNDERSEA CABLE--Nearly 1,400 telephone circuits will be carried over the 2,900 km between Singapore and Hongkong by a new £60 million submarine telephone cable system to be manufactured and installed by Standard Telephones and Cables (STC), of London. The new link will be part of the Singapore-Hongkong-Taiwan system which will supplement the already comprehensive submarine cable network in the region and help meet growing demand for telephone circuits until the end of the 1980s. STC will carry out all design and manufacture of the 14 MHz system at its plants in Greenwich, near London, and Southampton on the south coast of England. This will be the 28th 14 MHz system to be supplied by STC since its introduction in 1971, and out of orders worth more than £500 million, over 90 percent have been from other countries. The turnkey contract, announced in London recently, has been placed by the telecommunication authority of Singapore, Cable and Wireless Hongkong, and the International Telecommunication Development Corporation of Taipei. The system will be installed by October 1985. [Excerpt] [Hongkong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 29 Nov 84 Special Supplement p X]

CSO: 5540/010

PRC SENDS DELEGATION TO SEOUL TELECOM CONFERENCE

SK060147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)--The third general assembly of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT) opened Tuesday at Seoul's Shilla Hotel for a 12-day run, with some 90 telecommunications officials from 17 member countries and five international organizations attending. During the meeting, participants will discuss the APT's general policy and budget and work out long-term business projects.

Of special note is the attendance of mainland China. Its delegation is the first official one sent to South Korea, which has no diplomatic ties with China but which has participated recently in increased nonpolitical exchanges. Liu Yuan, deputy director of the Department of External Affairs of the Chinese Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, heads his country's four-man team at the Seoul meeting.

Participating countries also include Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, India, Brunei, Sri Lanka, Iran, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and host Korea. Seventeen representatives from five international telecommunications organizations, including the International Telecommunications Union, are also attending the conference.

CSO: 5500/4500

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

STATE ACCEPTS NEW SATELLITE LAUNCHING BASE

HK270149 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission recently held a meeting at a certain satellite launching base to accept the base on its completion. The commission had high praise for the victorious completion of the project and its guarantee of China's successful experiment in synchronous communications satellite launching.

The completion of this project will make a tremendous contribution to further developing and promoting China's space effort. It will have a farreaching effect on developing the national economy and improving people's material and cultural living standards.

In the first half of this year, China carried out a successful experimental synchronous communications satellite launching, showing that the country's space effort has joined the advanced world ranks. This success also proved that the quality of this base project is excellent, and that it can meet and satisfy the needs of a modern space effort.

Participating in the acceptance meeting were responsible comrades concerned of the State Planning Commission, the State Bureau for Complete Sets of Equipment [guojia chengfan shebei ju], and the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial and military region leading organs and of the base, together with specially invited representatives, and representatives of the party, government, and Army in the locality.

The state-authorized National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission's leadership group for accepting the project accepted the project and decided to turn it over to the state for its use.

CSO: 5500/4166

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL ON TELECOMMUNICATION ADVANCES

HK270128 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0944 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Yuan Jiawen, chief of the Guangdong Post and Telecommunications Management Bureau, who is now attending the national postal and telecommunications work conference, told reporters that Guangdong has entered a golden period for developing postal and telecommunications undertakings and is ready for faster development in this field. We have decided to begin from the south and adopt the method of coastal areas promoting the interior and cities bringing along the countryside in building a modern communications service network from the east to the west of the province, with emphasis laid on the five cities, one island, and one delta (namely, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shantou, Zhuhai, and Zhanjiang Cities, Hainan Island, and the Zhu Jiang Delta), so as to satisfy the needs for posts and telecommunications in the development of the national economy.

The bureau chief said: It is planned that by the end of this century, post and telecommunications undertakings in Guangdong will increase eight-fold. By that time the number of telephone sets in the cities will reach 1.9 million, and telephones will be introduced in cities and towns at a rate of 22 percent, while the rate for Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and other cities will reach more than 25 percent. Some 1,800 post offices will be established or expanded throughout the province, and there will be basic postal and telephone services in all villages in the broad countryside.

He held that the target of increasing Guangdong's postal and telecommunications undertakings eight-fold can be realized because there are many favorable conditions:

-- The decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which has pointed out the orientation for the economic reform in the cities, has provided a guarantee for the development of posts and telecommunications.

-- Guangdong has three special economic zones, two open-door cities, Hainan Island, which has adopted special policies, and the economically developed Zhu Jiang Delta. The present situation is characterized by backward communications in advanced special zones, closed information in an open economy, and slow responses to urgent needs. This shows on the one hand that the development of posts and telecommunications has lagged behind the development of the situation, and on the other, that the vigorous development in all trades and professions has provided enormous possibilities for the development of posts and telecommunications.

-- With Hong Kong and Macao as its neighbors, Guangdong has good transport services. There are more than 10 million Overseas Chinese residing abroad, and 80 percent of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are Guangdong natives. This is conducive to importing advanced technologies and collecting funds.

-- Guangdong's posts and telecommunications are already an undertaking of considerable scale and with a solid material basis. Since 1980, its fixed assets have increased by 180 million [as published] and have reached 383 million. Since last year 2,700 microwave communications lines between Guangzhou and Hong Kong and 960 such lines between Shenzhen and Zhuhai have been established. In a few days, 1,000 programmable cable lines will be put into operation. The projects under construction at present include the channel 1,800 medium coaxial cable line project between Beijing, Wuhan, and Guangzhou, the small coaxial cable line project between Xiamen and Shantou, and the microwave projects respectively between Guangzhou and Shantou, Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, and Zhanjiang and Haikou.

Yuan Jiawen said that in the 6 years from 1985, the number of telephone sets in Guangzhou will reach 600,000 and the rate of introduction will increase from 2.45 percent in 1983 to 7.1 percent. The number of long-distance communications lines will reach 15,000, and the long-distance call exchange volume will reach 81 million. At the same time, 1,600 kilometers of cement poles will be replaced by cables, and 6,000 kilometers of new cables will be laid. In the Zhu Jiang Delta, some 100,000 automatic telephones will be introduced.

CSO: 5500/4167

PRC BOOSTS POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

OW261412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 November (XINHUA)--China's telephone exchanges will have 2,990,000 lines by the end of this year, 14 percent more than last year, Zhu Gaofeng, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications said here today.

Speaking at a national posts and telecommunications conference, Zhu said the number of long-distance lines would increase by 5,400, 18 percent more than last year.

Construction of postal centers in the capitals of Henan and Yunnan Provinces, and the Xinjiang and Guangxi Autonomous Regions, is scheduled to be completed this year.

Postal centers in the capital cities of Shijiazhuang, Wuhan and Changsha and the coastal city of Yantai, in Shandong Province, are installing automatic sorting equipment.

Zhu said an automatic dial-direct system now operated between Hong Kong and Zhenzhen and Zhuhai in Guangdong Province, and Shanghai. Beijing had begun a semi-automatic dialing link with 13 countries and regions.

Improvements to the cable linking Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, and Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, has been completed in September, and had increased its capacity from 168 channels to 840.

The 960-path microwave circuit linking Shenyang with Dalian in Liaoning Province had been put into service, and cable improvements on the line between Shanghai and Nanjing are nearing completion.

According to incomplete figures about 4,500 postal agencies were operating in rural areas.

About 370 telephone exchanges were run by villages in Shandong, Shanxi, Jilin and Liaoning provinces.

More than 6,000 peasant families now enjoyed telephone facilities, up from 500 last year.

Zhu said 1984 had seen great progress made in posts and telecommunications, but the telecommunications services were far from being adequate.

To solve the problem, Zhu said, the ministry planned to import advanced telephone equipment--700,000-line automated systems--for large cities and 14 opened coastal cities and special economic zones.

In addition, the ministry planned to install extra telephone exchanges with a capacity of 380,000 lines and 15,000 long-distance lines, and set up 2,500 new post offices next year.

It would increase about 15 to 20 container routes next year to raise the mail transport capacity.

CSO: 5500/4171

LI PENG STRESSES POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORK

OW292309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 29 Nov 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Haijiang and XINHUA reporter Wu Jincal]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng addressed a national posts and telecommunications conference today, stressing that in order to cope with the needs of the four modernizations, China's posts and telecommunications must be developed at a faster pace than national economic development.

The national posts and telecommunications conference, which opened on 21 November, discussed mainly the objective to octuple [fan san fan 5064 0005 3972] China's post and telecommunication capacity and volume before the end of this century, and the arrangement for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. At today's session, Vice Premier Li Peng urged the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to strive to fulfill its goal to octuple China's post and telecommunication capacity. Even when the goal is achieved, China's communication capacity will still be small. At present, it is necessary first to properly arrange the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to greatly ease the strain on telephone service in the capital, cities in economically developed areas, provincial capitals, and open coastal cities by setting up more long-distance, direct-dial telephones and Telex facilities. Telephones should be installed in every village in economically developed areas. At the same time, it is also necessary to install more family telephones in rural areas in order to satisfy the needs of households in specialized trade.

Li Peng said: It is necessary to rely on correct policies in promoting posts and telecommunications work. Posts and telecommunications belongs to tertiary industry whose profits are marginal. Owing to the state's preferential policy on posts and telecommunications since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all posts and telecommunications departments have stopped deficits and have begun to earn profits each year. In developing posts and telecommunications work from now on, it is necessary to first strengthen its vitality in order to conduct effective management and operations, expand services, and accumulate funds. Along with the development of the national economy, the state will also gradually increase the ratio and amount of investment on, as well adopt more preferential measures for, posts and telecommunications work. As long as the policy is correct, the work can be developed at a faster pace. In addition it is necessary to harness the enthusiasm of various localities, departments, collectives, and individuals in supporting the development of posts and telecommunications work. With joint efforts by various quarters, there will be a greater expansion of China's posts and telecommunications during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Li Peng said: It is also necessary to rely on technology in developing posts and telecommunications. Advanced and sophisticated communications technology should be adopted in a planned and systematic manner. At the same time, attention should also be paid to conventional means of telecommunications in accordance with the actual situation in each locality. By adopting various means simultaneously and paying attention to new technology, we will be able to raise the efficiency and quality of China's posts and telecommunications work.

Li Peng urged all post and telecommunication departments to further rectify the guiding ideology in the course of party rectification work. While attaching importance to economic results, it is also necessary to bear in mind that "the people's posts and telecommunications must serve the people." The economic efficiency of posts and telecommunications reflects mainly in the economic efficiency of the whole society. Although it was right to stress that posts and telecommunications should serve leading party and government organs at all levels, the work of posts and telecommunications should not be confined to this. From now on, posts and telecommunications work should base its guiding ideology on serving the needs of the four modernizations and economic construction.

CSO: 5500/4169

LI PENG AT POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

OW291315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)—China should use the most advanced electronic and microelectronic technology and develop satellite communications, Vice-Premier Li Peng told a national posts and telecommunications conference here today. Li said that conventional means of telecommunications would remain in use for quite a long period in China while advanced technology and equipment are gradually installed.

The vice premier said that China should have 15 million telephones by 1990, 10 million more than at present. The strain on telephone service in the provincial capitals, economically-developed and the newly-opened coastal cities must be greatly eased. Long distance telephone service should also be improved over this period and more direct-dialing and telex facilities extended.

Li Peng noted that priority in rural telephone installation should be given to the economically developed areas, particularly peasant households in specialized trade. Li said the state will increase investment in posts and telecommunications. Local governments and other departments will be encouraged to raise funds and foreign investment will be sought in this field.

CSO: 5500/4170

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NOKIA OF FINLAND TO DELIVER CABLE PRODUCTION LINE

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 20 Oct 84 p 34

[Article: "Nokia To Deliver Cable Production Line to China"]

[Text] Nokia will deliver a plastic insulating line for telephone cables to China next spring. The approximately 10-million markka industrial production line is Nokia's first transaction with China.

The delivery contract was signed at the end of September between Nokia's Kone-teollisuus [Machine Industry] and China's Ministry of Machine Building. The production line will be delivered to the Xian Cable Plant under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building.

Nokia has presented its operations in China for 3 years as one of the world's leading manufacturers of cable machinery, and it is hoped that this first business transaction will open up long-term trade relations. In addition to China, Nokia has directed the marketing of its cable producing equipment to other recently industrialized countries in which it is believed new markets can be found.

Nokia has a cable machinery plant in Vantaa alongside the airport. In 1981 Nokia purchased two cable machinery building enterprises from L. M. Ericsson, of which one is in Sweden and the other is from Denmark.

The cable production line to be exported to China will be manufactured in Finland and will be assembled at the site in China. Nokia's Swedish sister firm Kabmatik is involved in this delivery.

Nokia has previously delivered cable machinery to the USSR, among other places.

10576

CSO: 5500/2530

GUANGDONG PROVINCE EXPANDS TELEPHONE SERVICE

OW281115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province has launched a program aimed at bringing the urban telephone capacity up to 600,000 lines and automating many of the long distance and rural telephones by 1990, according to Yuan Jiawen, director of the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau.

Yuan told a national posts and telecommunications conference here, which is scheduled to close Saturday, the province is installing 70,000 line telephone equipment in urban areas, including imported 40,000-line store program controlled systems and 15,000-line crossbar telephone facilities. Other projects under construction include 91,000-line store program controlled telex system a 1,800-line coaxial cable to link Guangzhou with Beijing and Wuhan, a 300-line coaxial cable to link Shantou with Xiamen in Fujian Province, and microwave circuits that will link Guangzhou with Shantou and Zhanjiang, and Zhanjiang with Haikou.

When completed next year, the projects will greatly ease strains on Guangdong's telephone services, Yuan said. The province has added 33,900 telephones and 1,700 long distance telephone lines since 1979 and replaced part of its magneto-telephones with automatic dialling sets. Twenty-five counties and cities, about one-fourth of the provincial total, have been linked with Hong Kong by automatic or semi-automatic long-distance dialing systems.

But the telephone services are still falling far short of demand, Yuan said. The province will continue to use foreign funds and seek cooperation from overseas firms in carrying out the present ten-year program, which will bring the urban telephone capacity to 600,000 lines by 1990 and the number of long distance telephone lines to 15,000. At the same time the optical fiber and program controlled technology will be used to automate most of the long-distance telephone systems and the rural telephone network.

CSO: 5500/4168

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

YANG TAIFANG ON TELEPHONE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

OW211317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--China's rural areas will have 10 million telephone sets by the year 2000 as against 1.33 million sets at present, Yang Taifang, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications said here today.

Speaking at a national posts and telecommunications conference opened this morning in Beijing, Yang Taifang said by then the number would account for about one third of the national total.

With the rapid development of the rural economy, better telecommunications facilities are needed in the countryside, especially in the suburbs of large and medium-sized cities, and the countryside in coastal and other economically developed areas.

The minister said rural telephone expansion had to depend mainly on the investment of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and funds raised by users.

Posts and telecommunications facilities are among the priority projects stressed during the present period of China's economic construction.

The Shanxi provincial government alone has allocated more than 10 million yuan in developing telecommunications in mining and rural areas. More than 20 million yuan raised by other regions and cities have also been used in this field.

In a village near Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, there is now a telephone set for every 10 households. Helped by the Shenyang City Telecommunications Bureau, the village installed a 50-line telephone exchange earlier this year. The village, with a population of more than 2,000 people, has 25 workshops and 25 households specialized in transport and raising poultry. There was only one telephone in the village before.

Now Liaoning has 22 such telephone exchanges mainly funded by villages, and plans to install 30 more such exchanges. All the townships and 94.5 percent of the villages in the province are linked by telephones.

The National Posts and Telecommunications Conference is scheduled to close on 1 December.

CSO: 5500/4164

BRIEFS

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROFITS--Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--During the first 10 months of this year, the nation's postal and telecommunications departments made a profit of 580 million yuan, a sum equivalent to the total amount of profit made in 1983, according to Zhu Gaofeng, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, at the national conference on postal and telecommunications work, on 26 November. According to Zhu, the total profits of the nation's postal and telecommunications departments are expected to reach 690 million yuan in 1984. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 26 Nov 84 OW]

YUNNAN TELECASTING CENTER CONSTRUCTION--Beijing, Kunming, 4 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Construction of the Yunnan provincial telecasting center project was formally begun on 1 December on Renmin Road, Kunming city. The total area of this center will be 22,400 square meters. Most parts of the building will be 17 stories, while one section will rise 19 stories. It is one of Yunnan Province's important projects and is expected to be completed in 2 years. When the construction of the Yunnan telecasting center is completed, the center will have the capacity to make and broadcast two television programs and six radio programs simultaneously, and at the same time it will be able to broadcast a stereo radio program for the Kunming area. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0900 GMT 4 Dec 84 HK]

POSTAL SERVICE CENTER--Chengdu, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--A large postal service center is under construction in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. The center, covering 24,800 square meters in floor space, will be equipped with mechanized lines for handling mail and parcels, and computerized parcel sorters. It will be the largest postal service center in southwest China. On completion in 1986, the center will be able to handle 558,000 letters and parcels and transship more than 31,000 bags of mail daily. It will help improve postal services in southwest China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 4 Dec 84 OW]

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY RESHUFFLED--Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--In keeping with the structural reform and development of the national economy, and with the central authorities' approval, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications recently set up a ministry-level leading body, whose members are younger in average age and higher in educational level and know their jobs well. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 25 Nov 84]

DIGITAL COLOR TV TRANSMISSION--Chengdu, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--China's first digital color television transmission system passed evaluation inspection in Chengdu recently. This achievement is of great significance for the development of China's digital television and optical fiber communications. Optical fiber communications technology is a new technology. Because this 140-megabit-per-second digital color television transmission system developed by the Chengdu Telecommunications Engineering College uses 8-digit coding for television images and high-speed electronic pulses to ensure the quality of transmission and reproduction, it can transmit signals rapidly, has a large information storage capacity, a strong ability to resist interference, and can transmit signals over a long distance. The color pictures thus received are clear with little noise interference. Moreover, the system can be hooked up to an electronic computer during operation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0027 GMT 19 Nov 84 OW]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INVESTMENT WELCOMED--Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunications, announced today at a national posts and telecommunications conference that his ministry will change its monopoly policy on posts and telecommunications construction and welcome cooperation from all sectors in construction, technology, and funds. Yang Taifang said that posts and telecommunications facilities are among the strategic priorities stressed in our country's socialist modernization effort and that the rate of development of such facilities must be higher than that of the national economy. By the year 2000 we must basically solve the strain on intercity and long distance telephone service as well as international telecommunications and postal service. Yang Taifang pointed out that it will require tremendous efforts to achieve this goal. In addition to state investment and funds accumulated by the ministry, posts and telecommunications departments also plan to raise funds from various localities and departments as well as outside the country. The ministry welcomes investments from all sectors. At the same time, efforts will be made to import advanced communications technology and equipment from foreign countries. Yang Taifang hoped that foreign enterprises or individuals will conduct all kinds of cooperation with our country. He said that the development of China's posts and telecommunications facilities will open up a sizable market for both domestic and foreign enterprises manufacturing or marketing communications equipment or computers. There are great prospects for cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

SHANGHAI-NANJING MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS--Nanjing, Nov 83--The Shanghai-Nanjing microwave communications line began to operate in June 1980. The circuits suffered from unstable transmission and loud noise. The causes of transmission attenuation were attributed to the passive relay between Shanghai and Qingpu, multipath reflection interference at Wangting, attenuation between stations separated by wide water bodies, undesirable high frequency coaxial cable, poor parabolic transmitting antennas and equipment problems. The suggested improvements include eliminating the passive relay between Shanghai and Qingpu, changing the polarization between Wangting and Suzhou, eliminating the laxing station, replacing high frequency coaxial cables and transmitting antennas, installing new equipment and using dc current supply. These measures were taken this year and the quality of telephone service was significantly upgraded. [Abstract] [Nanjing DIANJI XINXUE ZIDONGHUA (AUTOMATION OF ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS) in Chinese Vol 7, No 6, Nov 83 pp 52-55, 51] 12553

UNMANNED TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINE BEING BUILT--Harbin, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--China's first unmanned microwave telecommunications line is under construction in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China. Connecting Mudanjiang and Harbin Cities, the 480-channel line is 294 kilometres long and has 10 stations. The whole operation, including tempo and quality, is controlled by computers. It can run without maintenance for 200,000 to 300,000 hours consecutively. The system was imported from Japan. The construction which involves one million U.S. dollars, will be completed before the end of 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 20 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 5500/4126

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SEMINAR OPENS

AU101721 Sofia BTA in English 1427 GMT 10 Dec 84

["One World -- One Communication System" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA)--Under this motto Sofia is hosting, December 10 through 21, a seminar on telecommunications in the European regional project which supplements the "Medarabtel" project (for building a telecommunication network in the Mediterranean and Middle East states). It is attended by specialists of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

At the seminar there are going to be discussed questions pertaining to the updating of the national telecommunication networks and ones of improving the quality and efficiency of the international communications of the countries from Europe to the Middle East and back.

The participants will be made familiar with the traffic engineering center build [last word as received] in Sofia, equipped with the help of the International Telecommunications Union with the necessary modern computing facilities. In the center there are developed methods and programme means for planning and optimizing the communication networks which are used in Bulgaria and abroad.

The seminar organized in Sofia is part of the general programme of the International Telecommunications Union in this part of the world. Bulgaria takes an active part in planning the international communications traffic, in the engineering activity carried out by the International Telecommunications Union. She also contributes to the realization of the "Medarabtel" project for improving the connections between the Middle and Far East and Europe.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 10 December adds: "On 10 December Comrade Andrey Lukanov received Mohamed Mili, secretary general of the International Telecommunications Union.]

CSO: 5500/3008

BRIEFS

TITOGRAD RADIO, TV CENTER--Titograd, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--The inauguration of the new radio and TV center in Titograd today marked officially the 80th anniversary of the opening of the first telegraph station in Montenegro, 40 years of radio, and 20 years of Titograd TV transmissions. Marko Orlandic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, presented to the Titograd radio and TV collective the Order of Labor with red banner awarded to it by the SFRY Presidency for its special merits in the field of information and for its contribution to the socialist development of the country. Dr Bozina Ivanovic, director general of Titograd Radio and TV, said that the radio telegraph station in 1904 was the first such station in the Balkans. Speaking of the present development of the organization he said that Titograd Radio and TV transmits 34 hours of programs every day. The radio section has a network of five medium-wave transmitters, while the TV has two broadcasting centers and 60 repeaters which shows that a sound network has been established for the transmission of all programs. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 26 Nov 84 LD]

CSO: 5300/3007

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS ON COMMUNICATIONS

PY170211 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 22

["Text" of President Joao Figueiredo's address to the nation on the development of communications under his administration, made in Brasilia on 15 November]

[Excerpts] Brazilians: In my two previous addresses I tried to describe and demonstrate the nation's efforts to overcome the shortages in the area of energy and the difficulties in the area of transportation, both in the large cities and in the faraway corners of our territory.

You, housewife; you, student; you, worker; all of you know that before 1964 Brazilian communities were not only isolated by the lack of transportation but also by the lack of communications facilities. Everything was very precarious in this regard. Today, the mail, the telephone, the radio, and the television are means that are available to us every day.

Next February, the first domestic communications satellite will be launched into orbit. Its name will be Brazilsat, and it will epitomize the progress we have made over the past 20 years in the field of communications.

We joined Intelsat, the consortium for international communications via satellite. The Tangua ground station of EMBRATEL [Brazilian Telecommunications Enterprise] was dedicated in 1969. Since then we have been using Intelsat channels for domestic communications, and for that purpose we installed ground stations, mainly in the Amazon region.

Not long ago I approved the association of EMBRATEL with the Inmarsat system so that Brazil could have access to maritime communications via satellite. This association became necessary because Brazil has in recent years become a maritime power, as I emphasized in my address on transportation.

The Inmarsat service includes telephone, telex, facsimile transmission, and data transmission at both low and high speeds. The communications via Inmarsat are free from ionospheric disturbances and weather disturbances. Its users, aboard ships, can dial directly to telephone and telex subscribers in any of the countries that participate in this system.

Two years ago, in 1982, I decided to approve a project for the launching of the first Brazilian communications satellite, the Brazilsat, in February 1985. Our satellite will allow the implementation of large-scale national programs related to health, education, agriculture, and other fields. It will also make it possible to expand the range of radio broadcasts and particularly television broadcasts to the most remote areas of our nation.

Twenty years after having signed its first contract with Intelsat, Brazil will cease paying rental fees for channels to it for domestic services. The autonomy thus acquired will represent a foreign exchange savings on the order of \$10 million beginning in 1985. The expense of renting channels was increasing annually and could reach to \$22 million in 1990, according to EMBRATEL estimates.

The Brazilsat will have a valuable application in the Amazon region with its 11,000 kilometers of borders and its large projects for the extraction of mineral ores in the middle of forests and its numerous agricultural settlements.

Stationed 35,800 kilometers above the equator, moving apace with the earth's rotation, Brazilsat will be oriented toward the country and will receive and transmit through its antenna communications signals to and from any point in the nation.

The Brazilian satellite ground system already has 21 small ground stations that are currently operating with the channels rented from the Intelsat consortium. Of these ground stations, 17 are located in the Amazon region. We also have the TV-sat service that now has 40 stations for the reception of television signals exclusively, and it can be used for the hookup of national television networks.

When Brazilsat is in operation, the number of ground stations will be expanded, and it will be able to offer new commercial and social services. The small antennas for communications via satellite are not expensive, and they are manufactured by the domestic industry, thus representing large savings for the country.

I do not need to elaborate further on the remarkable progress we have achieved throughout the last 20 years in the field of television and radio.

CSO: 5500/2015

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCH--President Figueiredo has announced that the first Brazilian domestic telecommunications satellite, Brazilsat, will be launched in January [as heard] and that it will serve 4,000 municipalities throughout the country. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Nov 84 PY]

CS0: 5500/2015

BRIEFS

RESCUE OPERATIONS BY SATELLITE--The initial studies on a plan to search for and rescue persons via satellite are being conducted by professionals and technicians of the Center for Space Studies [CEE] of the University of Chile. To execute this plan, it is necessary to work with an NOAA [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration] polar satellite, whose tracking requires the antennas which that organization operates at the NASA station in Peldehue. This information was supplied by the director of the Center for Space Studies, Eduardo Díaz Araya, as he noted that the first dish antenna built by CEE technicians which is being exhibited at FISA [Santiago Industrial Fair] does not have the characteristics needed to collaborate with the SARSAT search and rescue system for planes and ships in danger. The dish antenna, which has been sold to the National Television Network and will be installed in Chuquicamata, was designed to receive television transmissions from geosynchronous satellites, specifically Intelstat V, which is located 36,000 kilometers from the earth. The engineers of the Center for Space Studies are also conducting studies on applications of remote satellite sensings using the Landsat system of digital analysis of images. This is also on exhibit at FISA. Through the use of this system, it is possible to process images that are not visible in a photo, such as the presence of mineral deposits. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Nov 84 p C-7] 8143

CSO: 5500/2013

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF CABLE TELEVISION--Bogota, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--Colombia has decided to join the era of cable television, and the first subscribers will receive their first cable programs at the beginning of next year, the Communications Ministry has announced. A ministry spokesman said that the cable television channel will not run ads, and that to have access to the channel patrons will have to pay an as yet unestablished fee. Colombia has three state television channels that the government leases to private firms. [Text] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 22 Nov 84 PA]

CSO: 5500/2020

COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE TO THIRD WORLD REVIEWED

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Oct 84 pp 62-65

[Article by Javier Rodriguez]

[Text] Communications are undeniably important to a country's development, and their strong impact on each economic and social sphere accords them an irreplaceable role.

This fact is all the more obvious in today's world, in which science has practically eliminated distances and in which expanded information channels make known the aspirations and conditions of peoples and regions in every corner of the planet.

As in other facets of human activity, of course, the capitalist powers and the U.S. transnational corporations in particular have managed in many instances to gain control of communications in a bid to influence or determine the political or economic policies of underdeveloped nations.

Thus, in pursuit of these ends they prevent access to new know-how, impose extremely high costs on the acquisition of essential equipment, hamper a just transfer of technology, monopolize the media or distort the news at their whim. We should also remember that they are delaying progress among poor countries in communications aimed at spurring production programs.

Thus, it is a truly striking development that fraternal cooperation in communications has been established between nations that seek to build relations devoid of the egoism and pillaging that characterize the "aid" that imperialism so generously provides.

Hundreds of Cuban communications specialists and technicians have written wonderful pages in the history of such cooperation in numerous countries on different continents. Cuban professionals have been and are still involved in projects of far-reaching importance for nations to which colonialism and its aftermath, underdevelopment, denied the right to carry such programs out.

These internationalist efforts intensified after 1973, benefiting, among other nations, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Zaire, Nicaragua, Grenada, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Cuba's internationalists, along with the workers and specialists in those countries, have scored many successes through long days of joint work. We will mention some of them to give readers an idea of what has been accomplished, and then we will let those who were directly involved relive in their own words their experiences.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, for example, hardworking Cubans and Mozambicans scored great successes in setting up and running the country's communications network, starting with the installation of a tropospheric-scatter station in Maputo, the capital.

Success did not come easily. In addition to tenacious, highly skilled work by some 80 Cuban specialists starting in 1979, it required a complex study of the geography of the African nation, not to mention overcoming the difficulties posed by major topographical irregularities in installing the antennas so that the network would cover all of Mozambique.

Now that the system is on line, cooperation is continuing with Cuban engineers, while other specialists work on radio and telephone communications. It bears mentioning that Cuba also helped set up the telex exchange in Maputo and expand the country's radio communication network.

The People's Republic of Angola and Guinea Bissau also received a positive response to their requests for Cuban aid to develop their communications.

In Angola's case the efforts centered on help in running the country's existing system, training for Angolan personnel and advisory services in radio, telephony, communications economics and national television.

An interesting project in Guinea Bissau was the manufacture and marketing of postal items (stamps, cards, posters, etc), an activity that was unknown until then and that now brings in foreign exchange to that sister nation. Cuba also furnished advisory services in the administration of radio frequencies and, of course, in training for Guinea-Bissau workers, a constant task for internationalists.

The enthusiastic work that was being done on the island of Grenada was cut short by the U.S. invasion. Before this took place, however, a brigade installed several telephone exchanges and a radio transmitter that Cuba had donated to help end the age-old lack of communication between the various regions of Grenada.

Technical personnel from Kampuchea and Laos have received training in Cuba in various specialties, and these Asian nations have also benefited from cooperation in the manufacture and sale of their postage stamps.

Cuba has done wideranging work in Vietnam, including the tropicalization of its means of communication, the redesign or replacement of components in its radio transmitters and, in particular, the installation of a nationwide communications network, which is needed so badly at this time.

In this regard, it bears mentioning that companies from capitalist nations wanted to charge Vietnam \$50 million to set up such a system, whereas the cost will not even be 1/10 that amount thanks to Cuba's drafting of the technical and construction blueprints and to the use of existing equipment; Cuba's internationalists are now engaged in this task.

Nicaragua also deserves special mention in this article. The nation is receiving aid in organizing and running its existing equipment, as well as advisory services in telephony, training, economic systems, radio and television. Specialized Nicaraguan personnel are receiving training in Cuban educational centers, and Cuba is helping Nicaragua to set up the Communications Institute, which will be in charge of this important activity in the future. Cuba has donated parts, equipment and a variety of materials to demonstrate its fraternal solidarity with the long-suffering Nicaraguan people.

One of the titanic tasks that Cuban internationalists performed in close collaboration with Nicaraguan workers was the construction of the more than 500-kilometer long Matagalpa-Puerto Cabezas telephone line, 400 kilometers of which was through dense jungle that created tremendous difficulties.

Front-line workers on that project and in the rest of the cooperation program with Nicaragua will now speak to us. They have the floor.

"The Nicaraguans Are Men of Steel"

Ivan Puerto is a designer of overhead lines. He speaks with enthusiasm about his many unforgettable memories of designing this gigantic project.

"The line was strung along concrete posts with wooden crossbeams. It covered more than 400 kilometers of dense, uneven jungle. This was compounded by bad weather, because we had periods of up to 15 straight days of rain, with the resulting buildup of mud...Just imagine how complicated it was to transport those 10.5-meter long posts under such conditions. But we were working with the 'Nicas,' who never got tired and who we called 'the men of steel,'" Puerto recalls.

Puerto walked 150 kilometers in the jungle to do the surveying and draft the plans. He recalls that he dropped into nearby towns only once a month or every 2 months, because they were eager to finish the project and worked from 6 in the morning to 11 at night.

He absorbed many impressions as the work moved forward. He remembers Nicaragua's communications minister, shoulder to shoulder with the other workers, hauling the heavy concrete posts. He recalls with emotion the work that Cuban teachers and doctors performed in those lonely spots calling them heroes of labor and internationalism.

"As we mapped out the line, we cleared the jungle with chain saws, axes and machetes, digging holes, positioning supports...At night I would give classes to several Nicaraguans because few of them were specialists in constructing telephone lines, but they were all eager to learn and to be more useful to their country," he recalls.

Puerto is very happy to have had this experience and says so in these simple words:

"Any Cuban revolutionary feels good the more internationalist tasks he is assigned. It's such a great honor..."

"Our Workers' Spirit"

Jesus Vizoso had two major responsibilities. He was the head of the internationalist communications workers contingents in both Nicaragua and Mozambique. At our request, he begins by telling of his experience in Nicaragua:

"When we got to Nicaragua in October 1979, this is what we found: communications had been cut off because of the damage caused during the war against the Somoza dictatorship. Cables and radio stations had been destroyed, and the microwave network that was being installed between Managua and Bluefields on the Atlantic coast was left unfinished and damaged," he notes.

Nicaraguans and Cubans then prepared their emergency plan to achieve concrete results as quickly as possible. There were three main elements to the plan: to guarantee television, radio, telephone and telex service in the Bluefields area, the country's most remote and isolated region; to assure a telephone link with San Juan del Norte in the far south across Lake Nicaragua, and to install radio transmitters in the country's northern region.

Jesus Vizoso notes:

"The internationalists heard of the plan in November and pledged to have it finished in 60 days. On 30 December, amid great rejoicing, a speech by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge was broadcast in color in Bluefields after we installed two microwave stations, rebuilt the one that had been sabotaged in Mombache and installed a transmitter in Bluefields itself."

The internationalists also installed another transmitter northwest of Puerto Cabezas, which enabled radio signals to reach there directly from Managua. They brought telephone service to San Juan del Norte as well.

The Cuban contingent also provided advisory services to the Sandinist Television System, to the La Voz de Nicaragua and Radio Sandino radio stations and to the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Enterprise, in addition to training skilled personnel and helping to draft a medium-term development program for the sector.

Concerning his experiences in Mozambique, Vizoso says that the most important projects were the tropospheric communications system, the repair of the installations damaged by South African attacks from Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe) and the building of the new infrastructure.

"We set up a station on the campus of Maputo University and hooked it up with the telephone station in the city so that the signals could be transmitted to a repeater. We also installed the radio equipment and the electrical parts. The repeater was moved from the border, where it was most vulnerable to the South African attacks, to a more appropriate location. Our engineers had a hard time, however, finding a precise spot and orienting the parabolic antennas properly. We then began building the necessary structures," he notes.

Vizoso also recalls the efforts put forth in drafting the short-, medium- and long-term development plan for the communications sector, the training courses for Mozambican personnel in telephony, telegraphy, microwaves and transmission, as well as the tense work involved in erecting the parabolic antennas for the Maputo tropospheric station.

"We must at all times underscore the revolutionary spirit of our communications workers, whether in Nicaragua or Mozambique, as they labor day and night under difficult or inhospitable conditions to gladly fulfill their duty," he concludes.

8743

CSO: 3248/95

BRIEFS

REGIONAL TV CENTER OPENED--Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate Politburo member, has presided over the inaugural ceremony of the regional television transmission center in Santa Clara. The center will show the sociopolitical and economic activities of Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos, and Villa Clara. Also attending the inauguration was Raul Rodriguez Lopez, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Villa Clara, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Television Institute, other party and government officials, and members of the mass media in these provinces. Rodriguez Lopez said the opening of Tele-Rebelde's information and cultural center accomplishes an old dream of the country's three central provinces, to have a television studio to publicize the socioeconomic advances of the region. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84 FL]

CSO: 5500/2012

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON NEW PARABOLIC RECEIVING ANTENNAS

PA051857 Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 27 Oct 84 p 14

[By Ernesto Inigo M.]

[Text] Miguel Sanchez Ruiz, director of the Telecommunications Special Projects Office, said yesterday that 196 parabolic receiving antennas have been installed throughout the national territory as a fundamental part of the national network of ground stations.

He said: With these antennas, the almost 2-million square km of the national territory will be completely linked as soon as the two satellites of the Morelos System are put into orbit in May and November 1985.

Sanchez discussed this subject with the participants at the XI National Congress of the Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers that took place at the installations of the Federal Electricity Commission in Chapultepec.

Sanchez said that, thanks to these installations, the entire country will have data distribution services, television signals, and rural, national, and international telephone service, among other services.

Sanchez noted that the national satellites will be tracked, controlled, and monitored by the ground station being installed in the Iztapalapa Communications Center, which will form part of the Primary Control Center of the SCT [Secretariat of Communications and Transportation].

Sanchez said that the modern devices will have "hybrid" communications equipment. This equipment can use two frequency bands and will operate with 22 channels through an antenna section and simple conversion relay stations.

CSO: 5500/2019

BRIEFS

NEW GROUND SATELLITE STATION--The second Peruvian ground satellite station for international communications located at 3,500 meters above sea level in Huancayo is ready for operation. The station, which was built by Japanese experts and Peruvian technicians and engineers, has a parabolic plate which is 70 meters high and 25 meters wide. The plate, which is controlled through a computer system 24 hours a day by two Peruvian engineers in the command booth located under the station's antenna, automatically modifies its position to follow the Intelsat that circles the earth at some 34,000 km. The station will be used to expedite international telephone calls and to receive international television broadcasts. [Summary] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Nov 84 PY]

CSO: 5500/2016

IMPORTANCE OF TELECOM EXPANSION EMPHASIZED

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 10 Oct 84 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text] The extension of telecommunication facilities to villages is one of the most pressing necessities in the perspective of development. Development in the modern sense is hardly conceivable without according priority to this vital sector. Communication Minister Mr A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan's address announcing an ambitious government programme for providing extensive telecommunication network is therefore as relevant as it is timely. Addressing a seminar organised by the telecommunication bodies of Finland the minister said that joint collaboration between Bangladesh and Finland which had proved fruitful in other sectors would greatly help to promote telecommunication in the country.

The minister has not given a definite time frame but said that within the quickest possible time the programme will materialise. From an earlier newspaper report it was learnt that by 1986 telephone lines would be increased to 2,05,500 from the present 1,70,500. But the fact remains that the existing facilities are urgently in need of consolidation and improvement. The existing ills of telephone are too many. Trunk lines are very difficult to connect, telephones frequently go out of order, cross connection is too frequent, manipulation of telephone bills is widely alleged. Telephone exchanges at the thana level do not operate by night while at day time trunk lines anywhere are difficult to get. Many telephone cables are said to have been damaged. T&T authorities blame this on the digging of the roads by other agencies. This may be true but it is a problem that will not be solved by passing around the buck. T&T's allocation remain unutilised. Of Taka 68.32 crore allocated for development programmes of the T&T Board for 1983-84, only Taka 28.14 crore has been spent till March 1984.

Telecommunication is one of the fastest growing areas of modern technology. It was in the forties that the science fiction writer Arthur Clarke visualised the use of satellites for unproved telecommunication but it did not remain long in the realm of imaginative literature. At present the West is toying with the idea of laser in aid of telecommunication. In our country the situation must change and change fast enough.

CSO: 5550/0018

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO TRANSMITTER--Information Minister Shamsul Huq on Wednesday visited 2x250 kw high frequency transmitter and aerial system project, Radio Bangladesh, Kabirpur in Savar reports BSS. According to official sources the project was completed in June 1984 at a total cost of about Taka 24 crore 24 lakh which includes Taka 1336.11 lakh in foreign exchange. Test transmission started in November last year. Major portion of external service will go on air from Wednesday. This station is capable of broadcasting programmes round the clock. This is one of the most sophisticated aerial system transmitter in the South East Asia established with the French assistance. The entire installation work of transmitter and 12 aerial system have been done by the Radio Bangladesh engineerings in collaboration with the French experts. The transmitter will cover the Middle East, North Africa, East and West European countries, part of USSR and the Far East. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 84 pp 1, 12]

CSO: 5550/0019

BRIEFS

NEW TV TRANSMITTERS--A TV transmitter was commissioned today at Silchar in Assam. It is the 167th TV transmitter in the country and the 4th in the state. The transmitter will have a range of 22 km and will cover a population of about 5 lakhs, mostly in rural areas. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK] A TV transmitter was commissioned yesterday at Dwarka in Gujarat. It is the 168th TV transmitter in the country and the 10th in the state. The transmitter will cover an area of 600 square km with a population of about 56,000. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 5500/4710

MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXPEDITIOUS SERVICE, END TO POSTAL VIOLATIONS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Oct p 22

[Interview with Morteza Nabavi; date and place not specified]

[Text] In a press and television interview, Engineer Morteza Nabavi, minister of Post and Telegraph, along with a group of deputies from the postal department, explained the past activities and the future programs of the ministry in regard to postal affairs.

First in regard to the public relations of the post and telegraph, he said: "Since the installations and organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran are very new and have new beginnings, the public relations unit is not excluded from this. Therefore, this unit has so far not been able to perform its special task which is explain people's problems to the responsible authorities in order for them to be solved." He also stated that the responsible brothers, due to excessive work involvement and activities, have not been able to participate in many interviews and this has offended many reporters.

Then in regard to the postal services, he said: "Since our revolution contains many blessed and splendid aspects, the postal department has tried to express these aspects through the issuance of 100 different stamps." He added: "There is a plan on hand for painters and designers to participate in a stamp design competition. The postal services also has a plan to provide different size cardboard boxes in order to deliver customers parcels to different locations."

Nabavi added: "According to the project approved by the Majlis, all postmen's motorcycles will be transferred to them after four years in exchange for a payment. This project helps the motorcycles last longer and also helps decrease government payments."

In regard to expeditious service, he said: "In the year 1360 [21 March 1981-21 March 1982] it would take 106 hours for a letter to reach its destination, in 1361 [21 March 1982-20 March 1983] 90 hours, in 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984] 86 hours, and presently, this time has been reduced to 65 hours. But the postal plan is to reduce this time to 24 hours by the end of 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988]."

Engineer Nabavi, in regard to the establishment of postal representatives throughout Iran said: "Since the revolution, 1100 postal representatives have been established, which compared to the 282 postal representatives before the revolution, is self-explanatory." He also said: "The number of city post offices has increased from 426 before the revolution to 625 post offices at the present time."

The minister of post and telegraph in regard to the project for the establishment of a postal corporation proposed by the Islamic assembly said: "With the execution of this project, the postal department will be changed from a ministry to a corporation, and by implementing this project we will be able to perform postal services more freehandedly."

In regard to express mail he said: "Forty five express mail centers are in operation at the present time." He added: "In regard to express mail performance, a letter for official business mailed by express mail by noon will be delivered by two p.m. the same day and non-official mail will be delivered the same afternoon."

Engineer Nabavi added: "Express mail is also available at the foreign parcel post. In this branch, any article, regardless of weight and with a value not exceeding 10,000 rials, can be sent abroad." He said the postal department will have two shifts for Christmas and Iranian New Year.

Engineer Nabavi, in regard to the opening and non-deliverance of some mail said: "Employees in some units who were opening letters or not delivering them have been caught." He added: "We have asked all our customers to cooperate and report any postal violations to us and meanwhile to refrain from placing any valuables in their letters since the postal department is not responsible for the loss of these articles."

Engineer Nabavi said: "The postal department, by the end of 1366 (1986-87) will service 50 percent of the nation's villages which contain over 75 percent of the nation's rural population." He also stated that: "The plan for the postal department for 1366 (21 March 1987-20 March 1988) is the establishment of a post office for each 20,000 persons which will be reduced to one post office for each 1000 persons." In this regard he mentioned: "Omission of parallel mail, absorbing parcel post into the country's official postal services, and the establishment of financial mail were studied in the first plan and to be executed in the second five year plan, and improvements of the postal methods and activities to expediate the average delivery of parcel post and mail between province centers to 12 hours and a maximum of 72 hours between the furthest points of the country are the future plans of the Islamic Republic postal services."

9815

CSO: 5500/4706

SATELLITE LAUNCH PLANNED FOR 5 YEARS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Hitzhak Oked]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. - Israel's first communications satellite will be launched in the next five years, Meir Amit, board chairman of General Satellite Corporation, Ltd., told a press conference here yesterday. He gave no exact date when it would be launched.

Amit said the satellite would be entirely Israeli-made if possible. Negotiations with the Israel Aircraft Industries were now in an advanced stage on building the satellite, he said. Construction would cost about \$100 million.

General Satellite Corporation is a British-registered company active in the entire western world. It is an international consortium set up three years ago and other board members are Hezi Carmel (Israel) and Jean Frydman (France), a former chairman of the Europe One radio station and a film producer. He represents a French consortium of investors. Other investors are Lazar

Frere of Paris and a group of Americans headed by David Zuckerman of Texas.

The company has studied Israel's satellite communications domestic needs in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and the Bezek communications company, Amit said.

An agreement signed last year between the government and the British company enable the company to finance, construct and launch the satellite, and to provide Israel, through the Communications Ministry, with needed services in domestic satellite communications.

The satellite will be placed 30,000 kilometres up in the atmosphere between the European satellite and Arabsat, the Arab nations' satellite. It will be launched either from Cape Kennedy in the U.S. or from French Equatorial Guinea, depending on whichever is more economical, he said. The average lifespan of a communications satellite is 10 years.

CSO: 5500/4503

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT WITH YEMEN DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 8 Nov 84 p 10

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Nov 7: Pakistan and the Arab Republic of Yemen have agreed to devise practical measures for promoting cooperation in the field of telecommunications between them.

A meeting between the heads of telecommunication departments of the two countries held here on Wednesday identified various areas of collaboration in the telecommunication sector.

Mr. Mansoorul-Haq Malik, Director General, Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department led the Pakistan side while the visiting Director General of Telecommunication Corporation, Yemen, Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Al Nahmi represented his country.

Mr. Malik later talking to APP said they have discussed various proposals to promote mutual cooperation and establish more reliable communications between the two countries. He said it was for the

first time that two Muslim countries have established contacts for building collaboration in the field of telecommunications.

He said the two countries can benefit from experiences of each other in training and research work for strengthening telecommunication links. He said it has been proposed to establish ISD facilities between the two countries, which will materialize soon.

He said at present Pakistan does not have direct telecommunication links with Yemen. The telephone traffic is being exchanged via Bahrain and London. The monthly average volume of traffic exchanged through authorised routes is approximately 1000 paid minutes per month.

During his six-day stay in Pakistan, Mr. Nahmi will visit different telecommunications installations and industries.—APP

CSO: 5500/4709

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Ghana and Japan at the week-end signed a contract document under which Japan will grant Ghana 26 million dollars towards the building of a microwave telecommunication project linking Accra to the northern sector of the country. The project, to be completed within two years, will ensure prompt and efficient telecommunication contact between the south and the north. Rural communities on the path of the link will enjoy the facility. When in operation, the new microwave system will also enable instant television service both colour and black and white, to be transmitted from Accra to the north. The contract was signed by Nana Peter W. Bawuah, acting director-general of the Posts and Telecommunications and M. Lwane Takahara, associate senior vice-president and director of the Nippon Electric Company (NEC) who flew in from Japan for the ceremony. Mr Takahara commented the PNDC for the priority attention it was giving telecommunication infrastructure in Ghana. "The 26 million dollar project," he stressed "will play a positive role in the government's economic recovery programme. The NEC is prepared to co-operate with Ghana in all her economic programmes," Mr Takahara added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 1]

CSO: 5500/30

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

MB210704 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A communications agreement was signed this morning between Yugoslavia and Madagascar. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Bruno Rakotomavo, minister of information, ideological orientation and cooperatives, recalled that Yugoslavia and Madagascar are two fraternal and nonaligned countries. Mr Bruno Rakotomavo further stressed that the relations between the two countries are very effective and expressed the wish to broaden the cooperation to cover other fields, such as economics. Mr Bruno Rakotomavo also stressed the need to establish cooperation in a number of sectors such as personnel training, (?teacher) training, and others.

In reply, [name indistinct], charge d'affaires of the SFRY, expressed his country's wish to strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries and their exchange of experiences. He also expressed the need to consolidate the relations between Yugoslavia and Madagascar. The charge d'affaires of the SFRY gave details of the just signed agreement to our correspondent, [name indistinct].

[Begin charge d'affaires recording] The agreement that we have just signed for the two countries covers cooperation in the field of radio and television, exchanges between the national information agencies, TANJUG and [word indistinct], cinema, coproduction of films, cadre training, and the establishment of closer contacts between journalists of the two countries and their associations, particularly in broadcasting and television. Our organizations will establish contacts in this context. In fact, this agreement is aimed at boosting our cooperation.

We have already established cooperation in the field of information, in broadcasting and television. But, according to this agreement that we have just signed, we must further promote the earlier cooperation. We must intensify it for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. It is aimed at furthering our mutual friendship and exchanging advances achieved in one or another field. This agreement must effectively consolidate even further the friendship between the two peoples. They must effectively exchange what they have learned in the political, economic, cultural, and training fields. After the signing of this agreement, we are going to work out the priorities covered by this accord in order to facilitate its implementation. [end recording]

CSO: 5500/36

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RETIRES COMMUNICATIONS HEAD--The managing director of the Nigerian External Communications (NET), Mr F.H.O. Akindele, has been retired. His retirement which took immediate effect has been approved by the Supreme Military Council (SMC). Mr Akindele had been on compulsory leave since early 1981 following certain allegations made against him. News of Mr Akindele's retirement was contained in a letter (Ref No DA/90/S25/PF) dated October 17, 1984 and titled "Discharge from service on retirement." The letter, signed by the NET director of administration, Alhaji A.G. Abubakar, reads: "I am to inform you that the Supreme Military Council has approved your immediate retirement from the service of the NET Limited. "Consequently, your retirement is to take effect from October 17, 1984. "The director of Finance is being advised by copy of this letter to pay you three months' salary in lieu of notice plus your earned income up to and including October 16, 1984 less any indebtedness to the company. "Your retirement benefits, if any, will be computed and ready for collection within two weeks from the date of this letter. "Please effect a handing over of all of the company's properties in your possession to the Chief Security Officer immediately. "I am to add that you are to vacate your official residence unfailingly within two weeks of this letter as failure to do so may lead to further action," it said. Mr Akindele's ordeal in NET began in 1981 following some serious allegations. A board of inquiry was later set up and it recommended his retirement but the implementation of the decision was delayed. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Oct 84 p 16]

STATE MONOPOLY OF SOME RADIOS SUGGESTED--It has been suggested that those who will be affected by the proposed reduction of radio and television stations in the country should be absorbed by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA. The proposal was made by the managing director of the DAILY TIMES, Mr Shegun Oshoba, who was speaking on an Ogun radio program in Abeokuta. Mr Oshoba also pointed out that private ownership of radio stations should be limited to urban stations, while the government should monopolize the short and medium wave for security reasons. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 Nov 84 AB]

CSO: 5500/25

ISCOR TO USE SOPHONET SYSTEM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Nov 84 p 12

[Text]

ISCOR is to become the world's first user of a system that will allow all its data-processing installations to talk to one another, regardless of equipment, manufacturer or operating protocol.

The system, called Sophonet, allows wide area network communications between equipment that was previously incompatible. It is a data-processing breakthrough by Philips Telecommunications.

Protocol conversion — or translation — within Sophonet frees end users of the need to know about or understand the protocols (loosely, the language) used by the connected equipment.

Different

The Iscor network will allow its Pretoria head office and works, the Vanderbijlpark North works and the Vanderbijl South works, the Newcastle works and the corporation's Grootevlei coal mines to communicate

freely.

This is in spite of the fact that Iscor uses mainframe computers made by Burroughs, CDC and Prime, all of which have different protocols.

Mr H Nel, manager of Iscor's data-processing services, says the "objective of the network is to tie Iscor's geographically dispersed computer facilities into one entity, allowing users access to the total spectrum of computer services in the corporation, including word-processing, micro-based systems and automation".

Ted Day, director of Philips Telecom, says: "Sophonet has been developed in line with Philips philosophy that all information should be readily available when and where it's needed. It's the only network that makes the incompatible compatible".

Sophonet apparently has the potential to connect virtually all equipment, regardless of manufacture.

Mr Day says: "This protects investment in existing systems and equipment. Nothing needs to be replaced; everything keeps right on working as

part of an expanded information-sharing network."

The system is a packet-switching network: it transmits information in packets, little bundles of facts and figures, far more efficiently than other transmission methods. There is less idle time and less waste.

Satellites

All types of communication can be carried by Sophonet — data, text and image. They can be united in a single, unified system.

Mr Day says: "Sophonet can provide global, corporate, location or department networking. It can be connected to other networks, public or private.

"Information can be bounced off satellites, beamed through optic-fibre cable, converted to micro-wave, transmitted along public or leased lines, switched by public or private exchange — and delivered to the user's terminals or printers."

The system also shares traffic by transmitting data, text and image over the same line.

'POP TV' PROBLEMS REPORTED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

THE SABC is paying "urgent attention" to installing new transmitters and relay stations to boost TV2 reception in the Cape Town area but it is certain that when TV4 comes on line next year half of the City's white population will not be able to see it.

The new service, which has been dubbed "PopTV" because of the plan to make it a station of popular entertainment, is scheduled to come into operation in the first quarter of next year and will be beamed on Channel 2 when TV2 and TV3 close down at 9.30 nightly.

This means that all the Capetonians who presently cannot receive TV2 will also not be able to receive the new service. Additional transmitters are installed.

A spokesman for Auckland Park yesterday emphasized the installation of the equipment was a "high priority" for the SABC but could not say how long it would take.

● At the weekend a row over South Africa's commercial television monopoly flared up in the wake of the TV4 announcement.

The government only last week had said Bop TV spillage to white

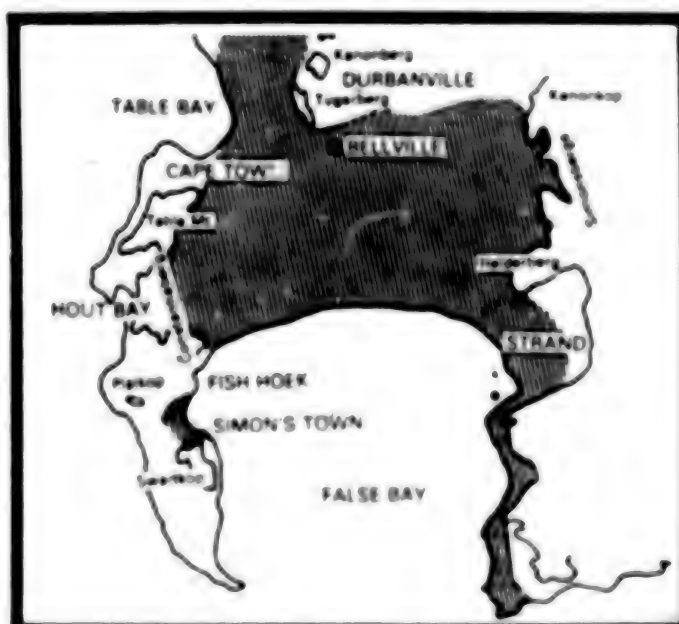
areas had to be eliminated because it posed a threat to newspaper advertising revenue.

Mr David Dalling, PFP spokesman on media affairs, said the introduction of a new service which will further cut into the press advertising cake seemed to contradict this.

Calls for the newspaper industry to be offered a stake in TV4 were echoed by the managing director of South

African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, who said advertising was not the issue.

"Our only objection is that television is not controlled by private enterprise. One day Mr Nel (Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs concerned with the SABC) protects us and the next day an announcement is made that SABC are introducing another service that newspapers cannot participate in."



The shaded areas show the parts of the Western Cape which will be able to receive TV4.

INDIANS DEMAND MORE TV TIME

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Nov 84 p 7

[Text]

DURBAN — Plans by the SABC to open a new channel on its television services has prompted House of Delegates MPs to renew demands for Indian films and cultural programmes to be shown on the new channel.

They said the community formed a "significant group" in South Africa and contributed substantially to SATV coffers by way of television licence fees. They were entitled to a service of particular interest to them, they said.

Solidarity MP for Isipingo, Mr Nizam Khan, who has been pressing for Indian TV programmes, said yesterday the SABC would find suitable Indian television material "if it had the interests of its Indian licence-payers at heart."

With the coming of the new channel as an extension of TV1 and TV2 there could be no excuse for further neglect of Indian television viewers.

Mr Khan said the question of the SABC's rejection of past pleas for screening Indian films would be brought to Par-

liament's attention through the House of Delegates.

The president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr Pat Samuels, said as TV was a national service, South Africans of all cultures should be catered for on television.

"The new channel 4, if it comes about, should feature not only Indian full-length movies, but also a variety of cultural programmes," he said.

Approached for comment yesterday, an SABC spokesman in Johannesburg said the corporation had gone out of its way in recent times to feature TV programme shorts of particular interest to minority groups, including Indians, who had been claiming a "stake" for TV time.

He said the SABC board, when it considered the channel 4 plan, would also be asked for a policy statement on screening of Indian movies to meet demands by the community — DDC

PROPOSED TV STATION SPARKS NEW CONTROVERSY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Debbie Reynolds]

[Text]

ANOTHER row over South Africa's commercial television monopoly flared up yesterday in the wake of the news, which the director-general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, is reported to have confirmed, that SABC-TV is launching a fourth channel.

Media chiefs and the public attacked the sincerity of the Government which, only three days ago, said Bop-TV spillage to white areas had to be eliminated because it posed a threat to newspaper advertising revenue.

Yesterday Mr David Dalling, PFP spokesman on Media Affairs, said if the Government's concern about the viability of the Press was so serious as to cause it to block out Bop-TV, the introduction of a new service which would further cut into the Press advertising cake seemed contradictory.

On Thursday Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, turned down a petition with more than 50 000 signatures calling on the Government to lift its restriction on the reception of Bop-TV.

He also said that further

steps would be taken by SABC-TV to eliminate all Bop-TV spillage.

The organiser of the petition, Mr Steve Roos, said yesterday TV4 would represent an increase in SABC's advertising which "is completely contrary to Mr Nel's reason for rejecting the Bop-TV petition".

And yet another controversial issue was raised yesterday by both Mr Dalling and Mr Roos — that of private enterprise's participation in television.

Mr Dalling said: "SABC should now at the planning stage offer a stake in TV4 to the newspaper industry as a whole."

This viewpoint was echoed by the managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, who said advertising was not the issue at all in the Bop-TV/TV4 controversy.

"Newspapers cannot quarrel with the fact that there is competition from television," Mr Kinsley said.

"Our only objection is that television is not controlled by private enterprise."

"One day Mr Nel protects us and the next day an announcement is made that SABC is introducing an-

other service that newspapers cannot participate in."

TV4, apparently which is scheduled to start in four months, will operate on the existing TV2 and TV3 channels from 9.30pm to midnight daily.

It will offer mass-appeal entertainment programmes and sport in Afrikaans and English and will not have scheduled news programmes or continuity announcers.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that Mr Jan Prins, chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, this weekend expressed severe misgivings about the SABC's plans to begin another television channel.

"In his statement last week explaining why the Government did not see its way open to accede to a petition demanding more coverage of the South African market for Bop-TV, Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, responsible for the SABC, said this would deal a severe blow to the Press industry," said Mr Prins.

"The same argument applies 100% with respect to the SABC's plans to use TV2 and TV3 to begin a fourth commercial channel."

SABC-TV TO LAUNCH NEW ENTERTAINMENT CHANNEL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Douglas Gordon]

[Text] THE SABC is launching another television channel--and it will be pure entertainment.

Called TV4, the new service will start within four months. It will operate on the existint TV2 and TV3 channels from 9.30 pm to midnight daily, with mass-appeal entertainment programmes and sport in Afrikaans and English.

The new commercial channel--probably opening in February--will compete directly with TV1 for advertising revenue.

It will not have scheduled news programmes or continuity announcers.

Confirming the planned TV4 service, the Director-General of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, said this week that its entertainment programmes would comprise top international and local material--including series, movies and variety shows.

International satellite transmissions will provide "live" sports programmes.

Under Pressure

The TV 4 channel, apart from challenging TV1 for its nightly average of three million viewers, will seek to expand the entire South African TV viewership.

The TV1 programmers will come under intense pressure to provide an attractive service to maintain its national viewership.

Mr Eksteen said: "We have carefully investigated the viability of establishing a completely separate TV4 channel--like TV1--with its own infrastructure of transmitting stations, and found it to be impracticable in the present economic situation in South Africa.

"In fact, we do not anticipate establishing such a separate channel until well into the future. Logically, when we do, it will be named TV5.

"But right now we have found that it is very important to provide this country with a choice of programmes, an additional channel.

"The quickest and most efficient way of establishing TV4 is to utilise that daily section of TV2 and TV3's air time which does not carry programmes.

"We will open TV 4 through this system in the first quarter of 1985--between January and March."

Mr Eksteen could not yet specify a launch date for TV4.

Researched

The plans have yet to be submitted to the SABC's board of directors for the final decision to go ahead.

The TV2 and TV3 channels, which have a daily viewership of 52 percent of the total South African population, close transmissions at 9.30 pm.

Both these channels will carry the same TV4 programmes from 9.30 pm to midnight.

The SABC has closely researched TV viewing patterns in the US and Europe, and has found that the accepted daily peak-viewing period is between 8 pm and 11 pm.

"We expect that South African TV viewers--a large and rapidly growing community of all races--will readily adapt to attractive programming on both TV1 and TV 4 later in the evenings," Mr Eksteen said.

"Our objective is a viable, alternative and supplementary television service with the emphasis on entertainment, including sport, mainly in Afrikaans and English, which has a strongly individual identity and which will not be a duplication of TV1.

Costly in Fees

"We have a significant stock of good TV programmes on hand and an extensive availability of programme material that we are just not able to use on the weekly 54 hours of programme time on TV1.

"It is frustrating to have so much good television to bring to South Africa. We can't just buy it and sit on it--that's costly in programme-licensing fees. We have to be able to bring it in and screen it as soon as possible.

"To do that, we have to expand, and this format for a TV 4 channel is the most flexible and expedient. In terms of staffing TV4, we will need the bare minimum of manpower."

When the SABC's board considers the plans, it will also discuss an appointment to the post of head of TV4.

The TV4 plan requires the SABC to extend the "hardware" of the new network--expanding the established TV2/3 national transmission stations--as soon as possible.

"Our first--most urgent--priority for TV4 is to expand the existing transmitter and repeater-station network carrying TV2 and TV3. Certain crucial gaps in that network exist--such as Cape Town and its suburbs," Mr Eksteen said.

More to Come

"I expect that by the end of 1985, we will have significantly increased the TV2 and TV3 network to bring the TV4 service to such high-priority, viewer-ship-concentration areas."

There are already further repeater-station units on order and more to come in during 1985.

The SABC has investigated cable networks in the US, and found that they are of limited use, even in the densely populated areas of America.

They are not the answer to the problems of wide areas and scattered target-viewership in South Africa.

"We will expand our existing transmission system, relay stations and microwave networks to accommodate the TV 4 signal, particularly by linking to existing satellite feeds," Mr Eksteen said.

He emphasised that TV 4 will be a strong competitor to TV1 in the South African market.

"There will be no news bulletins," he said. "We will programme TV 4 as flexibly as we can. We will not use continuity announcers on screen but rather link programmes with 'voice-under announcements', as used on British and American TV channels.

"Only major news events of vast public interest--such as moon launches and President Reagan's inauguration--will be carried on TV4."

CSO: 5500/38

BLOCKAGE OF BOP-TV COULD COST MILLIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text] THE cost to the South African tax payer of blocking out spillage of Bop-TV to the white areas could be as much as R40-million, according to the chairman of the Bop-TV Petition Committee, Mr Steve Roos.

He made this claim at a Press conference last night in which he slammed the Government's reasons for ignoring its petition signed by more than 5 000 people, and said the committee would continue campaigning to have all restrictions on the reception of Bop-TV lifted.

On Thursday night the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, announced that further steps would be taken by the SABC-TV to eliminate all Bop-TV spillage to white residential areas, after meeting with the PFP spokesman for Media Affairs, Mr Dave Dalling, and members of the petition committee.

They presented him with 58 300 signatures calling on the Government to end its restriction on Bop-TV in South Africa.

Mr Nel said if reception was unrestricted Bop-TV would pose a serious threat to the advertising revenue of newspapers.

Commenting on the meeting with the Minister, Mr Roos said it had been completely inadequate. "Mr Nel spoke for 1-1/2 hours, and hardly allowed anyone to interrupt him. Once he finished saying his bit he said: "Thank you ladies and gentlemen," got up and left.

He said by raising the question of advertising the Minister was trying to pass on the blame to the newspapers.

"Like it or not there is going to be advertising on Bop, and once it's beamed to all 51 target areas this will grow. The spillage will not make much difference," he said.

Mr Roos added that Bop-TV's total advertising revenue--including that drawn by spillage--was not enough to make a dent in newspaper or SABC profits.

He said the Minister acknowledged that to prevent spillage they were considering using micro wave transmitters to beam Bop-TV to target areas. He said at more than R1/2 million for each transmitter the total cost of this exercise would be R20 to R40-million, and he believed this would be borne by the South African tax payer.

Further reasons given by the committee for rejecting the Mr Nel's decision were outlined in a statement:

--He ignored the views of nearly 60 000 people and "proving that the opinion of the electorate means very little, if anything to the Government.

--"In saying that the Government is trying to protect the economic viability of the newspaper industry by saying "no" to the petition, the Minister makes no mention of the "black" newspapers being sold in the Bop-TV target areas. In other words, is the Minister saying he will protect the white newspapers while allowing all black newspapers to go bankrupt. Or is his reason a frivolous ploy which is not based on sound factual evidence.

--"The Minister spoke of democracy, but did not offer any comment on how he justifies his refusal of the Bop-TV petition as being democratic.

--"He invited the SABC to report on the meeting for propaganda purposes. At no other time during the petition campaign has the SABC fulfilled one of its supposed objectives, namely to inform. Thursday night was the first time the SABC ever mentioned the Bop-TV petition.

--"He said that Bophuthatswana will pay for the transmission and relaying services that the SABC provides on behalf of Bop-TV. We cannot accept that Bophuthatswana will pay for nightly costs to limit its own TV coverage. Bophuthatswana officials confirm that Bop-TV will not entertain any bills for measures that the SABC takes to eliminate spillage. They are happy with the current method of transmission to Soweto and do not want it changed."

Mr Roos said if the micro wave system was introduced it would effectively eliminate all spillage.

CSO: 5500/38

BOP-TV SPILLAGE ROW CONTINUES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text]

THE effects on the advertising pool of the creation of a fourth SA-TV channel could not be seen in the same light as the inroads Bop-TV spillage would make on the local advertising market, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

The announcement of the planned new "Fun Channel" followed hot on the heels of Mr Nel's confirmation that all Bop-TV spillage into the white areas was to be eliminated because of the adverse effect it would have on the advertising revenues of newspapers in South Africa.

"While it is in the public interest to protect the printed media as far as possible, the needs of the SABC could not be seen in the same light as the effect of spillage of Bop-TV on the same pool.

"Any government protects

its local industries against outside threats. The local business community are provided with numerous forms of protection against foreign imports," he said.

Last week Mr Nel rejected a petition signed by more than 15 000 people protesting against the blackout of Bop-TV.

Sapa reports that the chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Jan Prins, has criticised the decision to begin a fourth TV channel on the grounds that it would have the same effect as Bop-TV on newspaper advertising revenues.

"In explaining why the Government did not see its way open to accede to a petition demanding more coverage of the South African market for Bop-TV, Mr Nel said this would deal a severe blow to the Press industry. The same argument applies with respect to the SABC's plans to use TV2 and TV3 to begin a fourth channel."

CSO: 5500/38

ADVERTISING FUNDS FOR TV4 DETAILED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Nov 84 p 18

[Article by Paul Bell]

[Text]

THE SABC surprised everybody — including its own key advertising personnel — with TV4, but it is expected to move fast now to set new ad rates and allocate the additional spots.

The SABC probably won't allow the print media — particularly newspaper groups — to share in the additional revenue and partly offset the expected drain of adspend away from print.

However, a school of thought seems to be emerging in the SABC that would prefer to see the print media share in the spoils — a dispensation for which the major publishing houses have pleaded since the inception of commercial TV.

It is agreed the print media will lose as much ad revenue as is additionally spent on TV.

But just how much financial skin would it be off the SABC's nose to split the TV4 revenue cake with print?

Mr Roger Garlick, media director of Bernstein Lorton Golding & Klein, has tried to quantify TV4's impact on the division of adspend and offers a partial answer to print's problem.

He says: "The SABC, which runs the TV monopoly, has set its rates way below market value, while the print media, which compete fiercely for revenue, are very expensive."

For example: at prime time, TV1 charges R14 per thousand to reach 650 000 white housewives; a full page ad in the Sunday Times costs R47 per thousand to reach 600 000 white housewives.

That in itself would be a cogent reason to allow the cost of TV slots to rise to market value.

The SABC's traditional school of thought would, however, probably prevent this for fear of squeezing out the small advertiser. And the SABC has a reputation for being fair.

Mr Garlick estimates that TV4 should garner another R20m in adspend, providing a net income after ad agency commissions of about R16.7m.

His figures are based on 12 hours a week for 44 weeks, and an 8% commercial content giving 5 000 30-second spots at a going average rate of R4 per thousand viewers of all races.

The market value of that time, says Mr Garlick, could be between R25m and R30m, rendering about R23m income after agency commissions.

That's at least R6m more in revenue which, if the SABC franchised the selling of time to the major publishing groups, could be pumped into the print media to partially offset their losses.

The SABC might fear that if TV4 commercial time were handed over to the market, control over programme content might be wrested away by commercial interests.

But, if TV4 were purely entertainment, this need not be a concern.

Mr Garlick says a franchise agreement would allow time to be sold at true market value and generate a profit for the sellers, which is how it operates in the United Kingdom.

Everybody would benefit: the SABC gets more money and is relieved of its already onerous burden of distributing time; the publishers, for a relatively small investment, get some insurance against the electronic future; advertisers get a wider media choice at the right price.

Mr Garlick says the SABC should clarify quickly for those advertisers buying time in 1985 on TV1 after 9.30pm, how they will be compensated for audience losses to TV4. He suggests advertisers get one spot on TV4 simultaneously with that broadcast on TV1.

Estimating that the combined audience would be 20% larger, he suggests the SABC charge 20% of the TV1 rate for the TV4 spot.

BRIEFS

REMOTE SENSING ROLE--In August the CSIR's satellite remote sensing centre played a major role in supporting the launching of the Telecom 1 satellite by the French rocket Ariane. The station at Hartebeesthoek was the first to track and command the satellite after launch and all stages in the operation were successfully completed. The French were clearly delighted with this achievement and in a telex the director of the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, the French space agency in Toulouse, thanked his South African colleagues by saying: "Let me please on behalf of CNES congratulate them all very warmly. This event is the first step in the cooperation which began in 1978 when CSIR made the decision to join the 2 THz CNES network with the Hartebeesthoek station. I am sure we shall meet the same success in the future." [Text] [Marshalltown SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE in English Oct 84 p 448]

CSO: 5500/41

AID FROM CANADA, ADB FOR SECOND ANTENNA

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA has been offered financial assistance by the Canadian government and the African Development Bank (ADB) for the construction of a second antenna which will work with the Indian Ocean Intelsat satellite.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Kenneth Musangu when he opened the 18th annual regional telecommunications conference at Mulungushi Hall.

He said the Canadian government has offered a grant while ADB will provide a loan for the project.

"I am happy to report that we have been offered a grant by the Canadian government and a loan by the ADB to construct a second antenna which will be working with the Indian Ocean Intelsat Satellite. This will enable us to open new routes in Africa and the rest of the world."

The minister reminded delegates from Eastern, Central and Southern African countries that they should pool their resources together in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade (1978-1987) for Africa (UNTACDA).

He said that despite the slow pace, countries in the Eastern and Southern African sub-region have so far completed "telecommunications links."

He said the UNTACDA's aim of establishing a PANAFTEL project which would link all African countries with high quality telecommunications routes should be critically examined by the conference.

"We in Africa are aiming at reaching a stage of no dependency on overseas countries for our internal communications. A telephone call to a country in Africa should be directly connected or switched through an African international telephone centre."

Outlining some achievements made by African states in the telecommunications field, the minister explained that all big cities are now being served by radio relay microwave systems while efforts are being made to extend services to rural areas.

At international level, African countries can reach any country in the shortest possible time, at times without going through another country.

"We have opened and are still opening international exchanges some of them of the modern type, satellite telecommunications are now made possible by the construction of earth stations of different standards," said the minister.

Because of this progress, African countries can talk of a regional communications satellite for Africa (AFROSAT) which would enable them communicate between themselves using a regional satellite, Mr Musangu said.

He also told delegates that the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) staff training college in Ndola which runs under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was open for the countries in the sub-region.

The minister said: "We must establish a proper system of operation and maintenance. Maintenance although in most cases calls for importing

spare parts which are rarely available locally, is essential for telecommunications installations."

Conference delegates yesterday formally elected Zambia as chairman of the 18th Annual Regional Telecommunications Conference (ARTC). Accepting the chairmanship which was held by Zimbabwe, PTC director-general, Mr Langstone Kawesha assured the conference that his team would "work actively and vigorously for the fulfilment of the purpose of the conference."

The conference which is being attended by Zambia, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malagasy, Mozambique, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe is scheduled to run up to November 21.

International organisations which have sent representatives include the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), ADB, Economic Commission for Africa, Southern African Telecommunications Union and the Southern African Transport Co-ordination Commission.

PTC TO BUILD 2000-LINE TELEX EXCHANGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 84 p 2

[Text]

THE Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) has announced plans to construct a second electronic exchange in Kitwe with 2,048 telex lines.

A report on the development of telex service in Zambia presented to the on-going 18th annual regional telecommunications conference in Lusaka yesterday said telex traffic has been on the increase since the commissioning of the first exchange in 1976.

"This trend has prompted the PTC to plan for another exchange to be located in Kitwe. This exchange will normally cater for national traffic but with standby capability of providing international traffic switching in the event of the Lusaka exchange failing.

The commissioning of the exchange will bring the total telex lines to 4096.

"Although the present telex exchange has the capability for expansion to 4096 lines, it was found that a second exchange could not only be cheaper but offered extra security to both national and international traffic in the event of the Lusaka exchange failure," the report says.

Zambia is currently studying the possibility of providing a message switching system to replace the current central telegraph office. The new system when installed is expected to be more efficient in terms of message handling and transmission aspects.

CSO: 5500/35

EQUIPMENT AT AIRPORT TO BE UPDATED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] VAST improvements to navigation and telecommunication equipment at Harare International and Bulawayo airports are expected to follow soon as a result of an agreement to be concluded on Tuesday.

The visiting director for African affairs in West Germany's Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Dr Wolfgang Preuss, said the modernisation programme, in the form of aid from his country, would amount to about \$9 million.

Dr Preuss told the Sunday Mail yesterday the equipment was for the Department of Civil Aviation.

"This will be a modernisation programme of the communication systems, the navigation of airlines and air traffic control. The modernisation is very urgent because some of the equipment is no longer operational."

The aid deal covers technical equipment for communication, navigation and electronic lights for Bulawayo and Harare airports.

Two months ago Transport Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze told the Senate that the radar system at the airport was unserviceable because of the serious shortage of spare parts and that technicians had difficulties attending to its numerous breakdowns. Zimbabwe was having to rely on spare parts from Australia for the ageing radar system.

CSO: 5500/37

BRIEFS

RECEPTION BOOSTER--THIS Microwave dish, weighing more than half a tonne, was hoisted to the top of the Harare Telephone Exchange Building on Sunday while traffic was temporary cordoned off in the surrounding streets for about three hours. A spokesman for the crew of about 20 men, who were hoisting the dish, said it would improve the radio and telephone reception for areas in Mutare, Rusape, Marondera and Chitungviza when connected. Two Italian telecommunications experts helped install the microwave dish. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 84 p 5]

CSO: 5500/37

VOA BROADCASTS FROM GREECE SAID TO HARM GREEK INTERESTS

LD162014 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] According to news agencies' reports, an agreement has been reached between Greece and the United States on further use of both Voice of America radio transmitters on Greek territory. The fact that the relevant talks had gone on for such a long time, our commentator writes, shows that the Greek Government was probably trying to alter the status of the radio transmitters or at least the terms for their use. This is very understandable because the existence of the American stations, on Rhodes and in the northern part of the country in the Kavala region, seriously restricts Greek sovereignty. There is a danger that this fact could become the cause for a possible deterioration in the relations between Greece and the countries with which it has good relations, specifically the Arab countries.

The point is that the programs broadcast to these countries by the American radio stations engage openly in pro-Israeli propaganda. The Voice of America transmissions at the time of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon were notably hostile toward the Arabs, and Greece found itself albeit indirectly involved in the anti-Arab actions of the United States although it did not support them. Presently the American radio stations also transmit broadcasts in an excessively hostile tone against Libya, with which the United States has severed its diplomatic relations and against which it engages in a malevolent propaganda campaign. The United States, using for these ends the Greek territory, ignores the fact that Greece and Libya enjoy good relations.

The United States also intensively transmits broadcasts for countries in Western Europe. A considerable part of their material is aimed at spreading propaganda in favor of American foreign policy and of the leading U.S. role in the North Atlantic bloc. Taking into account the fact that Greece occupies a special position within NATO vis-a-vis a host of problems, the transmission of the U.S. radio broadcasts from its territory appears as an attempt to repudiate the country's foreign policy line.

For many years now the United States has conducted psychological warfare against the socialist countries. The inflammatory role of the Voice of America radio stations in the events in Poland is a well known example, when the United States not only conducted an ultra-slandorous campaign against

the Polish people but also transmitted through its radio transmitters on Greek territory instructions to the counterrevolutionaries. The American propagandists were not embarrassed by the fact that Greece follows a policy of all-round cooperation with the socialist countries, including Poland.

All these facts, our commentator concludes, show that the existence of the U.S. radio transmitters in Greece, which play a very serious role in subversive activities against many countries and peoples, comes into conflict with the interests of the Greek people.

CSO: 5500/1012

FOREIGN RADIOS BROADCASTING TO USSR CRITIQUED

Deutsche Welle

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] In the ideological sabotage of the imperialist states against the USSR and other socialist countries, radio propaganda is being employed in a continually wider manner and with openly aggressive aims. It is sufficient to say that at the present time, various "radio voices" broadcast from 230 to 240 hours daily in the languages of all the union republics of our country. The content of their programs is a clearly expressed militant anti-sovietism consistent with the framework of the Reagan "crusade" against socialism. The purpose of the articles being published is to show the true face of some of these radio stations.

1. To the Music of the Drum

For many years, a fragment from Ludwig van Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," has been broadcast several times a day. The music lover sustaining such love for the immortal creation of the wonderful German composer is the West German radio station, "Deutsche Welle," one of the outposts of the psychological war in Europe. The fragment from "Fidelio" is its call signal.

"Deutsche Welle," this "free voice of a free people," as DER SPIEGEL calls it, while in reality it is a large scale diversionary propaganda center of West German reaction, began in May 1953 near Bremen, where one of the propaganda radio stations established by Goebbels existed during the time of the fascist "Third Reich."

The West German agency, DPA, has called the "Welle" one of the most powerful modern radio stations in the world. It occupies third place among similar radio sabotage centers, after "Voice of America" and BBC. 24 short wave radio transmitters, each with a 500 kilowatt capacity, were established near Munich by the FRG's federal postal service. Afterward, nine equally powerful transmitters were also equipped in the region of the Alps. As the newspaper, DIE ZEIT, wrote, these transmitters cost 3 million marks each and they consume as much electrical energy as is needed for a city with a population of 100,000 inhabitants.

"Deutsche Welle," together with the radio station, "German Radio," which also broadcasts to the socialist countries, litters the airwaves with its subversive broadcasts about 800 hours per week. On a daily basis, "Deutsche Welle" prepares and transmits 89 programs in 34 languages, including 10 languages of socialist countries. Tape recordings for other foreign radio stations are also prepared in its studios. The "Welle" has another task as well. On the ninth floor of its high rise building in Cologne, this radio station has a monitoring service which the West German newspaper, DIE SÜD-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, has called an intelligence instrument and its head, a "chief spy."

Over 1,500 people are employed at "Deutsche Welle," 350 of whom are foreigners of 70 nationalities. The "Welle" is considered a "public" radio station "independent" of the government. Its activity is controlled by a supervisory council composed of 11 people. The "free" and "independent" station is financed by the FRG's ministry of internal affairs. It costs the state treasury about 250 million marks annually to support "Deutsche Welle" and "German Radio."

In November 1960, in accordance with a law on the establishment of governmental radio broadcasting, the goals of "Deutsche Welle" were defined as follows: "To give foreign radio listeners a full picture of the political, cultural and social life of West Germany and to explain the viewpoint of the FRG to them with regard to important international questions." In the "Welle's" handbook, it is claimed that the radio station does not conduct any propaganda and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

But in reality, everything appears otherwise. The slanderous, instigative broadcasts of the radio station, its unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other countries, have repeatedly provoked protests from their governments and the indignation of the world community.

"Deutsche Welle" showed its true face among similar radio stations during the wide scale propaganda aggression against Poland. The "radio voices" directed their efforts to coordinating the activities of anti-soviet forces in Poland and inciting them to a "mass movement of resistance." What was heard on the broadcasts of the diversitarian radio stations at that time far exceeded the framework of slanderous propaganda. "Deutsche Welle," for example, gave the anti-socialist elements concrete, practical recommendations on methods of counter-revolutionary struggle against the socialist order, the state institutions, etc.

Analyzing the year's program of "Deutsche Welle's" broadcasts to the Soviet Union, a responsible employee of the FRG's ministry of foreign affairs, W. Schollwer, declared that out of 41 major items of material in this program, 7 broadcasts were devoted to imagined preparations by the Soviet Union for war, 8 discussed Soviet foreign policy in a distorted manner, 17 propagandized the views of various types of revisionists and only one talked about the political life of the FRG.

In the law regarding "Deutsche Welle," it is indicated that it "must not give preference to any one political party." But despite these instructions, the radio station acts exclusively in the interests of the reactionary CDU/CSU block, whose ideological and political foundation is anti-communism and anti-sovietism. It is precisely its proteges who occupy the key positions at "Deutsche Welle." The West German newspaper, DIE WELT DER ARBEIT, has reported that a "mafia" from this block has entrenched itself at this radio center and that "it is impossible to encounter people close to other parties who occupy even a fifth or sixth level position" there.

"Deutsche Welle" obligingly gives its microphones to those who unconditionally support the dangerous aggressive course of the Washington administration, who strive to destroy the "horrible consequences of the Ostpolitik" and who speak out with gross attacks on the peace loving course of the Soviet Union and against the fulfillment of treaties concluded between the FRG and socialist states.

The real essence of "Deutsche Welle's" activity was openly revealed by its former director, W. Steigner. "Our ideas," he stated, "should be insinuated into the public life of communist states by every possible means, including skillful psychological methods, and not by cordiality and sympathy towards those whom we really hate." After such an unambiguous statement, is it surprising that in the broadcasts of the radio station there is no objective information about the Soviet Union, that in material about our country, the true state of affairs is usually grossly perverted, that there is a saturation of garbled facts, various idle fabrications and provocative rumors?

In this connection, it is not without interest to become acquainted with those who concoct this anti-soviet and other spiritual poison. According to a report in the newspaper, UNSERE ZEIT, the leading editorial posts at "Deutsche Welle" are still occupied by agents of the CDU/CSU "who execute the tasks of the most reactionary representatives of these parties." Here is how the newspaper, DIE WELT DER ARBEIT, characterizes the staff of the radio station: "It may be definitely said of the people who direct broadcasts to the USSR and other countries of Eastern Europe that they synthesize in themselves the qualities of intelligence agents and masters of psychological warfare." There are a good many former members of the Nazi party on the staff of the radio station, namely those who worked with Goebbels in the mass information media of Hitlerite Germany.

The former director of the radio station, W. Steigner, was at one time a review leader in one of the main headquarters of the "Hitlerjugend". During World War II, he was in fascist propaganda company 501 and was decorated for special services to the nazis. After the war, he was chief director of the diversionary radio station, "Freies Berlin," and in 1965 he came to the helm of "Deutsche Welle."

In 1972, the editorial board that prepared programs for the socialist countries was headed by the "Nationalist Expert on Eastern Europe," Bodo Kirsch, the same luckless businessman who was thrown out of the Soviet

Union in disgrace at one time for his overly free handling of "facts" and shameless slander of Soviet reality. DER SPIEGEL wrote of Kirsch that he "occupies a permanent position of anti-bolshevism." In his book, "The Cold War, and What Next?," Kirsch "warns" the West "against the traps of peaceful coexistence offered by the Soviets."

The chief editor of "Deutsche Welle" is Dieter Jens, whose political views represent a "flexible variant" of anti-communism. The weekly, DIE ZEIT, wrote of his deputy, Franz Herr, that he "casts a shadow even on a black background." The head of "Deutsche Welle's" news desk, Eckerhard Genz, once occupied a leading position in the press of Hitlerite Germany. Former or current heralds of "Deutsche Welle" have similar biographies.

The "Eastern European Service," established at the radio station in 1961, widely utilizes the services of renegades and traitors who have emigrated from socialist countries. DIE WELT called particular attention to the fact that dissidents should be given unrestricted access to the microphones as often as possible in order to exert "their influence" on the state of affairs in socialist countries. It is not accidental that "Deutsche Welle" protects these sham "martyrs for truth." They are frequent guests of the radio station and their "statements," "appeals" and "letters," full of fierce hatred to everything Soviet, are heard in broadcasts.

Every sensible person has no doubt about the fact that the radio station, "Deutsche Welle," like its other "colleagues" that broadcast slander and disinformation on the turbid air waves, is a poisonous weapon of psychological warfare and a spiritual successor to Goebbels and his nazi henchmen. As its call signal, the alarming beat of war drums would be much more suitable than the melodic sounds of "Fidelio."

Voice of America

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 2. With Maniacal Zeal

In the entrance of one of the gloomy buildings in the southwest part of the American capital, a black plate with raised white letters is attached, reading "Voice of America." Located here is one of "the most valuable instruments" of the USA's psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as against the whole of the communist and national liberation movement.

Judging by its publicity, this "voice" represents practically the whole of America and its people. But this is only a propagandistic trick intended for gullible and simple minded people. In reality, "Voice of America" is by no means the voice of honest, working America, but the mouthpiece of monopoly, American reaction and the most aggressive bourgeois circles, closely

connected with the military-industrial complex. This "voice" expresses and tries to vindicate its interests and policy. The radio station, officially under the jurisdiction of the USA Information Agency (USIA), is one of the chief instruments of the USA's ideological and political expansion abroad. It is no secret that all of its most important foreign broadcasts agree in all aspects with the Washington administration.

For more than 40 years, this most powerful radio sabotage center of American imperialism has been agitating the airwaves day and night. When "Voice of America" first came into existence, the program of its activity was widely publicized. It was indicated that this would be directed to "the strengthening of the atmosphere of trust in the free world... an open portrayal of America abroad... a demonstration of peaceful intentions." But Senator Mundt even then revealed quite openly the meaning of these "peaceful intentions." Speaking of the kind of "returns" expected from the broadcast "voice," he declared directly, "We consider that they (the Soviet listeners) should... sabotage the war industry and delay fulfillment of the five-year plan programs set up to increase production output in the areas of agriculture and industry..."

The past ten years have confirmed that "Voice of America" spares no efforts in this direction. It pursues the same anti-soviet policy today as well. This is how F. Nicolaides, the radio station's former deputy director, defines its tasks: "We must strive to destabilize the Soviet Union and its satellites, promoting discord among peoples and governments... We should try to drive a wedge between the leaders of the communist block countries in the form of discontent and suspicion. We must fan the flames of nationalism... and encourage the rebirth of religious feelings behind the iron curtain..."

"Voice of America" was first heard in Russian on 17 February 1947. From that time on, it has set the tone in implementing subversive propaganda activities against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in poisoning the international atmosphere. The radio station's psychological sabotage activity acquired a particularly intensive and malicious character after the proclamation by the White House of the notorious "crusade" against communism. USIA Director Charles Wick, in one of his numerous interviews, stated directly that President Reagan wants "Voice of America" to assume new, aggressive goals in the area of propaganda with the ultimate aim of presenting the world with an image of a more muscular America.

"Voice of America" has a broad material and technical base at its disposal for its subversive propaganda activity. There are 23 studios and a central studio for broadcast recording at its principal complex in Washington. The radio station has more than 100 short and medium wave transmitters, as well as a great many relays, at all the key points on the planet. More than 30 of these carry out directional broadcasting to the socialist countries.

"Voice of America" also has mobile "landing" radio stations, which may be moved at any time, by air as well, to the required area of the globe.

The radio station's technical base is improved continually. New transmitters and relays are being put into operation and existing ones are being modernized in Sri Lanka, Botswana, the Philippines and Liberia.

K. Tomlinson, "Voice of America's" new director, speaking before senators at the end of 1982, stated that the American administration is developing "extensive plans for increasing the technical possibilities" of the radio station in order to "increase the quantity and improve the quality" of broadcasts to other countries. This involves the radio station's new (how many times already!) significant technical rearmament.

The radio station's budget is growing with incredible rapidity. In 1980, it amounted to 83 million dollars, in 1983 it grew to 250 million and in 1985 it will be increased again by 82.7 million dollars. Such lavish appropriations permit "the construction of a whole group of new transmitters and the placing into optimal condition" of those already existing, as Charles Wick, director of USIA, noted. The object of the five-year modernization program that has been implemented is "to ensure steady broadcasting to the whole world."

"Voice of America's" staff is very extensive: about 2,400 people are employed there. 800 of them are journalists and publicists - professional anti-communists and anti-soviets. With regard to their moral outlook, the Brazilian journalist, Arzemi-ro Feleiro, noted that "careerists and informers have acquired immense influence" at the radio station, "people who stoop to anything in their struggle for power." The American columnist, J. Anderson, does not have a better opinion of the "solid reputation" of the personnel of this "voice": "Its employees have wallowed in fights, drunkenness and nepotism." They also scurry around the world with official and diplomatic passports for "trustworthy and objective information."

Recruitment of new employees was conducted in order to strengthen the staff of the service of "Voice of America" that prepares and carries out broadcasts in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. THE WASHINGTON POST notes that this service is "the most important section at the radio station." A large scale purge was recently conducted there in order to determine the "loyalty" of employees to President Reagan and the policy of his administration. Those who were unable to accommodate themselves quickly to its new policy and who were "too soft on communism" were fired. "New, energetic professionals" came in to replace them.

In 1977, "Voice of America" was granted "almost total independence in the selection and broadcasting of news" and it was declared that the radio takes "personal responsibility for the content" of its programs. This meant that the radio station received a free hand - tactical "independence" - from the government and the maximum possibilities to broadcast the most unbridled propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the proviso that evaluations of one or another political event that was contained in its broadcasts ostensibly did not always reflect the official viewpoint of the government of the USA. "Voice of America" cooperates closely with the CIA and the radio station's employees are more often

than not its paid agents. On the other hand, trained CIA intelligence officers often occupy responsible positions at the radio center. At one time, Melvin Levitsky, a professional from Langley, who concealed his espionage activities with a diplomatic passport, was thrown out of Moscow. He was recently named as deputy director of the radio station. But such reciprocal connections are not hidden abroad. Charles Wick, head of USIA, under whose jurisdiction "Voice of America" comes, stated directly that his department "will cooperate with the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA."

While continually augmenting its capacities, "Voice of America" is simultaneously improving the technology of radiopropaganda as well. Various types of specialists and scholars participate in the preparation of programs. Broadcast materials are selected carefully; their range is wide and varied, taking various categories of radio listeners into account. International news, science and religion are assigned an important place and much attention is devoted to music, movies and sports. The purpose of such programs is to attract youth to "Voice of America" in order to cloud their consciousness with anti-communist myths.

Despite its widely publicized promises to disseminate objective information on world events and to state and explain official American policy and the character of American society and its institutions, "Voice of America" is engaged in completely different matters that are by no means so seemly. Since 1974, there has been sociological propaganda on "Voice of America", that is propaganda of the consumer way of life and the "delights of the free world." This "voice" strives to convince public opinion abroad of the "vitality of American moral, spiritual and cultural values." Even the English bourgeois newspaper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, was forced to admit that "under President Reagan, 'Voice of America' has become no more than a cheap propaganda instrument. Its broadcasts are crammed with anti-soviet rhetoric and sermons on the advantages of the American way of life."

On the air, "Voice of America" characterizes American society not otherwise than as "the land of universal prosperity," "of true freedom," "of equal opportunities," etc. They try, by means of such stereotyped fireworks and big words and phrases, to convince listeners that an absolute paradise exists abroad, where the government cares only about democracy and universal well being. All this about a country where millions are unemployed and about 40 million vegetate beyond the "poverty line."

Although it devotes its chief attention to criticizing real socialism, "Voice of America" no less zealously defames the national liberation movement of peoples and the non-aligned movement, as well as all progressive forces that speak out against imperialism and its lengthening of the arms race, and for peace in the whole world.

The Reagan administration, which has conceived the idea of "leaving communism on the ash heap of history," has chosen radio aggression as almost the principal weapon for its "crusade." An important place in it has been assigned to "Voice of America" for the conducting of the most unbridled and

malicious anti-soviet propaganda. But regardless of how hard our class adversary may try, the truth surely opens a way through this tissue of lies and slander of bourgeois propaganda.

BBC East European Service

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p. 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 3. The Mouthpiece of Anti-communism

In the system of English ideological institutions that are called upon to conduct propaganda activity, the British Broadcasting Corporation - BBC - indisputably plays first fiddle. It is a large scale, widely diversified and well equipped radio and television center.

BBC has a huge staff. About 26,000 employees with solid training and extensive work experience in the area of propaganda serve this gigantic ideological machine. People loyal to the government and who are very trustworthy are selected to work here.

Significant attention is devoted to broadcasting to foreign countries. Lies, slander and disinformation are disseminated in English and 38 foreign languages on short and middle waves almost 800 hours per week. 76 powerful transmitters and a great number of relay stations are at the disposal of the London radio. About three and a half thousand employees are engaged in BBC's foreign broadcasting.

The East European and Central European services prepare the programs for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. BBC now occupies second place, after "Voice of America," among radio stations of the capitalist world broadcasting to the countries of the socialist community. BBC began regular broadcasts to the Soviet Union in March 1946. It is a noteworthy coincidence that in precisely that month and year, the prime minister of Great Britain, W. Churchill, proposed a new anti-communist "crusade" in the American city of Fulton.

There is perhaps not one radio station that devotes as much attention to self-glorification and self-advertisement as BBC. For decades, it has been trying to establish itself as the authority of "total objectivity" and "absolute independence."

Outwardly, certainly, everything appears respectable: the broadcasts are made in a calm, unobtrusive, sometimes even refined tone. The material is selected thoughtfully and subtly and, for that reason, is carefully filtered. An effort is made here to avoid harsh expressions and attacks which might provoke an undesirable reaction from one or another country.

But all this external respectability of the BBC collapses if attentive consideration is given to the content of its broadcasts, especially those directed to the Soviet Union. There is not even a whiff here of British "impartiality." It immediately becomes clear that behind the external gloss, the external probity and independence of this most refined source of bourgeois propaganda, an arrant anti-communism and anti-sovietism is concealed.

We should mention that BBC has not been a private radio company for a long time, as it was in the first years of its existence, but is actually a government monopoly. Its "independence" of government is simply an illusion. The radio corporation is part of the government apparatus and only functions under the cover screen of its "social" and "public" status.

As far as BBC's foreign broadcasting is concerned, it is totally controlled by the government, which determines the languages and duration of broadcast for the foreign audience. It also has many possibilities for exerting open and secret influence on the character of the treatment of particular events and on the content of programs that are transmitted.

The status of a "public corporation," with which BBC is invested, is highly advantageous for the government. On the one hand, it manages and controls the station's activity and implements its policy through it. On the other hand, "in critical situations," it can refer to the radio station's independence and divest itself of any responsibility for the station's slanderous broadcasts. In this way, the conducting of anti-communist subversive propaganda is facilitated.

Behind the scenes of the BBC stands its conductor, the ruling exploiter class of Great Britain, which has age-old practice in interference in the affairs of other countries and rich experience in propaganda sabotage. The corporation is the chief mouthpiece of the imperialist circles and the spokesman of those in whose hands economic, political and military power is concentrated. The hostility of Great Britain's reactionary circles to the Soviet Union and the socialist system is no secret to anyone. This is particularly apparent now, when the ruling circles of the country, following the USA, have entered on the path of confrontation with the socialist states and are departing more and more from the agreements and understandings of the recent past, founded on efforts toward stability and cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In the worst traditions of the "cold war," the English conservatives shout about the "communist threat," "Soviet expansionism," etc.

Everything that has been said about the ruling class of England is reflected as in a mirror by its chief mouthpiece - BBC. They have one and the same - anti-communist - approach to all social and political problems.

BBC tries first and foremost to exert influence in the USSR on the Soviet intelligentsia. The director of the East European service of this radio center, M. Leighty, stated openly at one time that the Soviet "technical intelligentsia is the most important sector of the audience" for his service.

BBC views as its goal the exerting of a corresponding - anti-communist - influence on leading Soviet workers, literary and artistic figures, scholars, professors, teachers and students and, through them, on the other sectors of the population as well. The information and propaganda services of NATO instruct the radio saboteurs to act in precisely this manner: "More attention should be given to those who form public opinion in Soviet Russia - writers, journalists, artists, film workers and teachers on all levels." But BBC, like other "radio voices" has begun to devote noticeably more attention to other categories of the Soviet Union's population too: to workers and peasants...

In order to attract attention to its broadcasts, the London radio assigns a significant place to cultural, scientific and artistic matters. Outwardly, these are apparently "unconnected with politics," but this is only at first glance. Many of these so-called "neutral themes" have a clear anti-communist direction.

In terms of intensiveness of radio broadcasting, BBC occupies second place after "Voice of America," but in terms of experience and refinement of anti-communist propaganda, it perhaps even surpasses it. In connection with England's financial difficulties, a number of services at the radio station have recently been reduced. This did not apply to the East European service, however; on the contrary, supplementary appropriations were made to it for the expansion of radio broadcasts.

BBC has various sources of financing. Its multi-million revenues come from both subscriber payments (about 94 percent of the total) and from state means. The corporation's treasury is also replenished by sales of its radio and television production in other countries. Foreign broadcasting, however, is financed completely by the government. More than 43 million pounds sterling is appropriated annually from the state budget for these purposes.

According to its official status, BBC only has the right to engage in ideological activity. It is not even permitted to broadcast commercial advertising. This has by no means prevented the corporation from entering into a close alliance with English intelligence - the "Secret Intelligence Service" (SIS). This is not the first decade in which their cooperation has been implemented, although it has been carefully concealed from the public. When reports of this appeared in the press and secret documents were published, the BBC tried in every possible way to disassociate itself from them.

The facts, however, undeniably attest to the sordid transactions between these two partners, which provide for joint participation in conducting subversive operations and ideological sabotage against the peoples of the socialist countries and against all the forces of social progress.

In one of the documents it is indicated that in case of necessity, the SIS may include "directed reports," i.e. lies and disinformation, in BBC's foreign broadcast transmissions. The SIS uses the radio station's channels for maintaining contacts with its agents abroad. It is shown in the documents

that there is an agreement with the BBC on transmission to the SIS of letters from its listeners in the socialist countries that are received at the corporation's address. The addresses of the letters' authors are also subject to transmission. The SIS, in turn, also does its partner a number of services. In particular, it gives the BBC materials received from its agents which may prove useful in the compilation of radio programs. English intelligence shows a great deal of interest in BBC's radio monitoring service.

Information obtained in this manner is further used for the preparation of foreign broadcast programs and for daily and weekly radio monitoring bulletins. Several government organizations, as well as secret services engaged in planning and conducting ideological sabotage against the socialist countries subscribe to these materials. In accordance with an agreement concluded between BBC and the CIA, they also cooperate in an exchange of "information."

There is an "audience research service" at BBC which scrupulously studies the effectiveness of radio propaganda and tries to establish, with respect to the London radio's broadcasts, who listens, when and for how long, as well as a great deal of other data. This service also maintains close contacts with English intelligence. The special services agents on the staff of the BBC feel comfortable under its roof. They are granted broad authority to collect information and fulfill other secret tasks connected with utilization of the radio's possibilities. There is reciprocal "job placement" among intelligence agents, for the purpose of fulfilling specific tasks, and the workers at the radio broadcasting corporation. In this way, a merging of the BBC apparatus and the Intelligence Service has occurred.

It is evident from what has been said that the pretext of "objectivity" and "independence" is needed by BBC in order to mask the subversive sabotage activity of this large scale state monopoly enterprise. The voice from foggy Albion is directing its efforts more and more actively to purposes which not only do not promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust among peoples, as well as of friendship and cooperation among them, but on the contrary, which sow discord and hatred, and undermine the peace and security of all mankind.

Religious Radio Stations

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 4. The Soul Hunters

In the ideological struggle against real socialism, the imperialist reaction places high stakes on religion. This is no accident, for it is regarded as the most intelligible world outlook, especially for illiterate people. In

the West, a multitude of religious organizations, communities and sects have been engendered and millions of people are under their influence. There are a good many believers in our country too, where freedom of conscience and religion, like the right to conduct atheist propaganda, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR.

Taking this into account, the latter day "crusaders" are trying to utilize clerical anti-communism widely in their aims, to exert a constant ideological influence on Soviet believers, with the help of the church, to inveigle non-believers into the sphere of religion and arouse hostility in them to "impious" socialism, and to provoke them to unlawful and antisocial activity. Now, as never in the past, the clerical centers are actively involved in the ideological confrontation of the two social systems.

Those who particularly excel in "anathematizing" communism are the most reactionary circles of the Catholic and Protestant churches, Islam, and Judaism, and the leaders of the emigre Orthodox associations who try by every possible means to involve their flock in anti-communist activity. The established special services of the western countries, together with clerical centers of various kinds of "missions," "societies," "brotherhoods" and other religious-political associations of openly anti-soviet character serve these aims as well.

Among the numerous clerical anti-communist centers, considerable activity is displayed by the "Center for the Study of Religion and Communism" (Great Britain) - a constant supplier of slanderous materials for the bourgeois press, radio and television. An anti-communist policy is conducted by the "Center for the Study of the State of Religion and the Church in Closed Societies" (USA), the "Christian Eastern Mission" (FRG), the "Slavonic Mission" (Sweden) and "Faith in the Second World" (Switzerland). Using them as instruments in the struggle against communism, in the ideological stupefaction of the masses and often for intelligence and sabotage purposes, monopolistic capital gives them immense financial and technical resources. They have printed organs at their disposal and own many radio and television stations. "The Lord's servants" try, by means of contraband, to shower the socialist countries with hostile literature and use many other means of subversive activity.

Religious-political propaganda is now conducted through utilization of the most powerful technical means - radio, television and movies. In our time, a clergyman equipped with a microphone discusses religious and socio-political problems with millions of listeners in the most remote corners of the globe. Radio is officially recognized by the Vatican as a creation "pleasing to God" and it is utilized more and more widely for the propagandizing of reactionary views.

The volume of broadcasting by religious radio stations has increased recently by several times and comprises more than a thousand hours per week. To the Soviet Union alone, broadcasts are conducted by more than ten clerical radio centers: "Radio Vatican," "Radio Monte Carlo," "The Voice of the

Andes" and others. The number of transmissions by various Islamic radio stations broadcasting in the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union has grown.

The tone of religious anti-communist activity is set by the Catholic church, which has accumulated rich experience in the course of the centuries in the stupefaction of the masses' consciousness. It is no accident that it possesses the reputation of being the "apostle of anti-communism." The Vatican journal, CIVILTA CATTOLICA, has written: "It is impossible to destroy communism by means of a political truncheon... The Catholic world must seek for ways of intensifying influence on the minds and souls of the workers." Catholic leaders have repeatedly emphasized the need to utilize further the immense possibilities of modern means of mass information for the purpose of intensifying religious propaganda.

A special commission on matters of radio, movies and television has been established at the Vatican and it is in charge of training preachers for appearances before microphones and movie and television cameras. The Vatican has the most extensive means of radio propaganda at its disposal. "Radio Vatican" is equipped with the last word in technology; its numerous transmitters, distributed over the whole world, transmit more than 70 programs of religious narcotic each day.

"Radio Vatican" devotes particular attention to the Soviet Union. The radio station's activity is constantly increased: new studios are built, equipped with the last word in technology, and ultra-modern powerful transmitters are put into operation.

The management of "Radio Vatican" and control over its programs is exercised by the Vatican's so-called "black guards" - the Jesuit fathers of the Catholic monastic order, the Society of Jesus, who have a monopoly over a significant part of the propaganda apparatus of Catholicism. It is characteristic that "Radio Vatican's" broadcasts in Russian and Ukrainian were begun on the day the Hitlerites attacked the Soviet Union - 22 June 1941. The papal throne hoped that the victory of fascism would open the doors to Vatican missionaries for the dissemination of Catholicism's spiritual influence and power over the whole territory of Russia.

In "Radio Vatican's" broadcasts, a great deal of time is devoted to so-called "church news" and stories about the history of the Catholic church; individual Christian dogmas and cult ceremonies are examined and church music is played. "Religion must be advertised like any other commodity," assert the leaders of the Society of Jesus. At the same time, they treat socio-political problems more and more frequently. They breathlessly extol the "spiritual values" of bourgeois society and the "free world." They comment on international events tendentiously and from imperialist positions; they deal with the situation of believers in socialist countries in a deliberately distorted manner.

In order to attract as wide as possible a circle of radio listeners, especially young people, "Radio Vatican," along with church music, also plays modern secular music performed by popular ensembles and singers. The Western radio stations at one time gave loud publicity to the rock opera, "Jesus Christ - Superstar."

The little journal, BOZHYM SHLYAKHAM ["on God's paths"], published in London by Belorussian nationalist clerics, hypocritically wrote that broadcasts by "Radio Vatican's" Belorussian service are called for ostensibly to bring "words of truth, science and Christianity, as well as needed information from religious, Belorussian and international life, over the air waves to our people, especially those in the fatherland." Through the irony of fate, this "sacred matter" was entrusted to such Jesuits as Father Goroshko. This Hitlerite myrmidon clearly displayed his exceptional abilities as an anti-soviet propagandist in his services to the fascist Reich. In the little Belorussian nationalist newspaper published by the occupiers in Baranovichi, he was breathless with rapture over their "new order" and he abused and cursed the courageous people's avengers - the Soviet partisans.

"Radio Vatican" is indisputably the chief mouthpiece of clerical anti-communism, but by no means the only one. The Protestant centers have their own radio stations, as well as several purely political institutions, concealed under a religious cover. The world radio broadcasting organization has registered 40 such radio stations.

The voice of the evangelical "Far Eastern Radio Broadcasting Company" (DRK) is heard in 40 languages of the world, including Russian and Ukrainian. In official statements, the radio company's managers assert that it does not pursue any political aims, but is engaged exclusively in explaining the content of evangelical texts and giving talks on "the salvation of the soul." But this is only in word and in colorful brochures. There is perhaps not one religious radio center in the world, broadcasting to our country, in whose programs there is such inflation of the so-called "religious question in the USSR" and such exaggeration of the myth of "violation of the rights of believers" and "interference" by the Soviet state in the affairs of the churches, etc. In this sense, DRK is not an exception. Its broadcasts have a clearly expressed anti-soviet, anti-communist character.

On the opposite coast of the Pacific Ocean, in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is located one of the oldest centers of religious propaganda - the Protestant radio station, "Voice of the Andes." Since 1941, it has been conducting evangelical sermons in Russian and other languages. Although "Voice of the Andes" avoids openly anti-soviet attacks, it still fulfills the "social demand" of imperialism by trying to arouse a negative attitude to the policy of the state among believers in the Soviet Union.

The evangelists of "Voice of the Andes" do not content themselves simply with radio sermons. All sorts of "gifts" are sent as contraband to the USSR: small calendars and leaflets, in order, by this means, to start a correspondence with Soviet radio listeners on whom their influence might be exerted.

"Our chief aim, our chief target is the Soviet Union and the communist block," admitted one of the managers of the religious radio station, "Monte Carlo," whose operating center is in Monaco. The radio station tries to influence various categories of listeners. For this reason, the programs are prepared in a differentiated manner: they are designed for preachers in evangelical communities, for women and even children. In programs for children, for example, stories, songs and poems are heard whose essence can be reduced to one thing: to love the Most High as one's savior.

Under the flag of religion, for example, the so-called "Slavonic Mission" has been operating as a well-kept secret for many years in Sweden. If the statements of its managers are believed, its calling is to turn the Slavic peoples once more to Christianity, which they have renounced. In reality, it is an especially anti-soviet organization used by the western special services in subversive activities against the USSR. With the aid of its emissaries, who travel in the socialist countries in the guise of "tourists," the "Slavonic Mission" tries to send literature into our country that is saturated in anti-soviet poison. The "Slavonic Mission" belongs to the "IBRA-Radio" broadcasting association, which transmits in 40 languages, including Russian. Their broadcasts encompass a significant territory in our country. Calls for the union of Christian churches in the "struggle with unbelief" are heard continually in their radio sermons. Basically, this "voice" is orientated to the most fanatical representatives of the Evangelical Christian Baptist Council of Churches and the so-called "extreme Pentecostals," all those who do not wish to recognize Soviet legislation on religious cults and do not agree to official registration of their communities in the organs of state power.

As a "means of international dialogue" with believers, such radio stations as "Voice of America," "Deutsche Welle," BBC and "Radio Liberty" are utilized. Aside from "reviews of religious social life" and broadcasts of divine services from places of worship, they splash out tubs of lies on the air about religious "persecution" in the USSR.

Acting presently in the role of "religious correspondent" for the radio station, "Voice of America," is the clerical extremist, Georgii Vins, who was thrown out of the USSR several years ago. At one time, together with his accomplices, he pushed his deceived co-religionists onto the criminal path of gross violation of Soviet legislation on religious cults. He was convicted by a Soviet court for his crime. Now he heads the so-called foreign representation of the Evangelical Christian Baptist Council of Churches.

On BBC, "theological talks" are given by Vladimir Rodzyanko, grandson of the same M.V. Rodzyanko who was president of the 3rd and 4th State Dumas in tsarist Russia and leader of the right-wing monarchist land-owners' party of Octoberists. In 1981, his descendant, Vladimir Rodzyanko, was named Bishop of San Francisco and West Germany, but even after this, he did not break his connections with BBC. He gives anti-atheist polemical speeches every week, as well as statements of an anti-soviet character.

Well, that is how the "soul hunters," arrayed in the garb of "divine love of humanity," put water on the mill of world reaction with their radio sermons over the air.

TRUD ON SATELLITE TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS

PM081335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by S. Martsenitsen, chief of the USSR Ministry of Communications Telegraph Main Administration: "To Readers Through Space"; first two paragraphs are TRUD introduction]

[Text] Many central newspapers are transmitted from Moscow to distant cities by phototelegraphy via a satellite communications system. Please describe how this happens. (V. Simonov, Anadyr)

S. Martsenitsen, chief of the USSR Ministry of Communications Telegraph Main Administration, replies.

At present 18 central newspapers are transmitted from Moscow to various cities in the country over communications channels, as are 11 republic newspapers in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The total daily average print run to newspapers printed from photocopies in the provinces exceeds 52 million copies.

Special channels of cable, radio relay, and satellite main lines of communication and also the Gazeta-2 complex of electronic apparatus are used to transmit an image of newspaper pages. These ensure the high-speed transmission of newspapers by the photoelectric method. Its essence consists in the fact that in the transmitting apparatus the image of the newspaper is "counted" with the help of optical-mechanical devices and photoelectric cells, and after a number of transformations high-frequency electric signals are transmitted over special communications channels. These signals are in turn transformed into light signals and are recorded on especially sensitive film.

After special chemical treatment the photocopies of newspaper pages received in the printing houses are passed on to the printers. They transfer them to a light-sensitive layer attached to zinc plates, and by means of etching they obtain a relief image of the text and illustrations (matrix), from which stereotypes are then cast.

In addition to this, scientists have developed additional equipment to the Gazeta-2 which makes it possible to transmit signals and images of various publications via earth satellites and ground stations of the Orbita system.

THIRD WORLD COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS VIA UNESCO

LD012012 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct TASS--The USSR actively participates in implementation of programmes and projects of rendering technical and economic aid to developing states through UNESCO, journalists were told by Vasilii Ivashov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Twenty-four communication projects were construction, are under construction or planned to be built with technical assistance of the USSR in the past four years. Printing houses were built and printing equipment was delivered to the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mali, Burundi, cine-equipment to the Congo, Mali, Somalia, Guinea, Iraq, radio stations and all sorts of radio centers were built in Bangladesh, Guinea, India, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pakistan, the ground space communication intersputnik station in Algeria was constructed.

Vasilii Ivashov noted that the USSR also renders assistance in training national cadres. In the USSR there is a special stipend fund for citizens of developing countries willing to study at higher educational establishments of the country in such specialities as journalism, polygraphy, communication, cinema.

Soviet printers help foreign colleagues in the issue of textbooks to train engineers and technicians in relevant specialities in more than 10 foreign languages, supply them with equipment. Foreign specialists are being trained simultaneously in the sphere of polygraphy and publishing.

Almost 100 representatives of newly-free states underwent training in the recent few years at television studios of Moscow, Leningrad, other cities of the USSR.

Soviet aid, said Vasilii Ivashov, is called upon to promote better mutual understanding between nations, to promote the lofty ideals of peace and progress.

BRIEFS

TV RELAY TO FAR EAST--The inhabitants of Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and the rayons surrounding these cities are able to receive programs of the second channel of All-Union Television on their TV screens. They are being transmitted via the long-range 'Dubl-1' relay system. Next year it will be extended to other areas of the Far East. [Text] [R. Bismukhametov report: "What is 'Dubl-1'"] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 6 PM]

CENTRAL TV REACHES KAMCHATKA--Bering Island: People living in the Komandorskiye Islands have begun to receive central television programs. A Moskva space television communications station has gone into operation on Bering Island. Now 98 percent of the population of Kamchatka can watch television; and citizens of Petropavlovsk and environs can receive central television programs in color. On the peninsula the construction of radio relay stations and the assembly of new television stations are continuing and this will permit almost all inhabitants there to receive Moscow programs in the near future. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CSO: 5500/1011

PLANS, POSTPONEMENT OF VIDEOTEXT SERVICE BY POST OFFICE

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Nov 84 p 17

[Article by Michaela Wagner: "'Magic World' Put on Hold. Postal Service forced to Postpone Start of Official Videotext Services"]

[Text] With the introduction of videotext in March of this year as one of its official services, the Postal Service wanted to offer smooth entry into the world of total communication. The new medium will have to wait, however, because consumer advocates and union officials have demanded passage of regulatory legislation which is still being formulated in the Federal Chancellery. The official start of videotext service has been postponed until the beginning of 1985.

The BTX (short for videotext project), which was test-marketed in 1981 with 500 subscribers, is currently operating with just under 2000 subscribers as an "expanded pilot project." According to the Postal Service, which controls the BTX user monopoly, by year's end 3000 subscribers will be able to enjoy the advantages of this communication medium. "Interest in BTX is substantial and on the increase," said Franz Philipp, press spokesman for the Postal Service, who sees no problems in winning over "alpine" media consumers to the new world of electronic magic.

The idea for the new information system, which was conceived around ten years ago in England, is based on synthesis of the television screen and the telephone (telephone network). The data base--the so-called central computer of the Postal Service--establishes the link between these two components. In addition to connection to the telephone network, BTX subscribers also need a decoder. The decoder receives signals transmitted via the telephone network and converts them into letters, symbols and graphics. The decoder also determines in what form the letters will appear on the screen.

The modem (short for modulator/demodulator) is connected to the telephone and establishes the link between the telephone network and the television set. The modem converts data signals into speech-frequency signals so that they can be transmitted over the telephone line. In this manner the BTX subscriber transmits his terminal identification code which identifies the subscriber for accounting purposes. Since 25 October it has been possible in Austria--for

the first time in a German-speaking country--to go on-line anonymously, thereby all but eliminating the possibility of being monitored.

The central feature of this new communication medium are the central BTX stations which are currently located in Vienna, Salzburg and Klagenfurt. These stations can either store incoming information themselves or--when the computer network is in place (planned for the beginning of next year)--establish a direct connection between the subscriber and a data processing system, which will significantly increase the usefulness of the medium. The consumer communicates with the BTX station via a remote control or an expanded keyboard. When number keys are pressed, a menu appears on the screen, allowing the subscriber to select the desired pages. In this way each user can collate the specific information he needs.

Currently the Postal Service has a capacity of 70,000 pages, 55,000 of which are rented. The BTX system can therefore offer a broad range of information--from the weather report to stock exchange information--at the push of a button. In addition, the consumer can pore through department store catalogs to see which stores have which products on sale.

To make the system interactive so that the user and supplier of information can communicate with one another, a special videotext terminal is necessary--the MUPID. The MUPID (multipurpose universal programmable intelligent decoder) developed jointly two years ago by the Institutes for Information Processing of the Graz Technical University and the Austrian Computer Association, allows the subscriber to interact with other interested parties. The futuristic-looking microcomputer with keyboard is used not only for sending and receiving plain text information; it can also be used to input all kinds of graphics such as static drawings and technical drawings. The MUPID also acts as an electronic mailbox which can, for example, to convey birthday greetings complete with pictures and text.

The intelligent terminal also permits access to external computers via the central BTX station so that, for example, information can be input and certain actions initiated. Internally, services such as home banking and home shopping, however, have yet to become a reality, although the Austrian Postal Service already has 12 external computers on line.

Use of the BTX service is not strictly expensive; the BTX signals supplied to the subscriber at a local rate can be converted into television pictures by the MUPID decoder. The BTX service is available for a basic charge of 70 shillings plus the cost of the decoder, which is around 200 shillings. A single modem connection costs 30 shillings, interactive service 1000 shillings. In our country, however, telephone rates are relatively high; one hour's worth of local calls costs 15 shillings as compared to 13 shillings in the FRG. Previous experience has shown that telephone charges amount to several times the equipment rental charges.

However the MUPID has proved its value: 95 percent of all BTX subscribers have one. "Most of them use the MUPID along with the other equipment when they initially use it," said Fritz Philipp, who sees the advantage of the microcomputer terminal in the fact that the subscriber

need not buy a more expensive color television set in order to be able to use the service, as long as his present set has a CENELEC jack.

Not only does the BTX service make unlimited communication possible between subscribers in all parts of the country, but through the efforts of the postal administrations in all German-speaking parts of Europe it will be possible to eliminate the tangle of incompatible systems and establish standard BTX systems across national borders. This new standard, which will also apply to our system beginning in the first half of next year, is known as the CEPT Standard. It ensures higher graphic resolution as well as use of a standard international character code. The dot matrix letters will also be easier to read.

The Postal Service feels the future of such systems is bright indeed. "As far as we're concerned, BTX has everything going for it," says Philipp, who doesn't want anything to cloud the BTX picture. At any rate, expectations are high. Previous demand indicates that the number of subscribers will rapidly increase. By 1987 it is hoped that the service will have 50,000 subscribers, and one million "BTX addicts" by the turn of the century--40 percent of all households. This figure should already be reached in the FRG in three years.

Sources within the industry say that the BTX system is not only being pushed in terms of numbers of units rented; in Austria work is under way to improve the quality of transmission between the subscriber and the central BTX station by using faster modems with data transmission rates of up to 9600 baud duplex.

12644

CSO: 5500/2529

COUNTRY PLANS JOINING EUTELSAT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 5 Nov 84 p 17

[Article: "Plans To Join Finland to European Data Transfer Satellite"]

[Text] On Friday the government presented parliament with a proposal for joining EUTELSAT, the European data transfer satellite system. The intent of the system is to launch a satellite, which will significantly improve European data transfer operations, to a height of 36,000 kilometers above the equator.

The Foreign Ministry is justifying Finland's inclusion in the system by the fact that our country annually hosts several internationally significant events, for which information transmission has turned out to be difficult.

EUTELSAT could offer a sufficient data transfer capability assuming that Finland would have its own permanent or mobile earth station. For the time being, together with other Nordic countries Finland will be using an earth station which will be built in Sweden and will be completed by the end of this year.

According to the government's arguments, certain forms of telecommunications services with links to several European countries can be flexibly and economically arranged by means of the system. It is assumed that users of the satellite system will be found among exporters of wood products and metals and research institutes as well as the graphic arts industry.

The upper limit for Finland's initial investment share in the system will be 54.6 million markkaa. It is estimated that expenditures for the first year of operations for the satellite, 1985, will be 4.2 million markkaa.

10576

ESM: 5500/2530

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY ORDERS DIGITAL EXCHANGES

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 24 Nov 84 p 27

[Article: "Postal Administration and Telenokia Conclude Major Transaction"]

[Text] The Postal and Telegraph Administration has concluded several agreements by which Telenokia will deliver approximately 100 million markkaa worth of data transfer equipment to the Postal and Telegraph Administration. The agreements deal with digital telephone exchanges and digital transfer equipment.

The transaction just concluded is a significant agreement on a digital telephone exchange, which includes 27 DX 200 digital telephone exchanges developed and manufactured by Telenokia.

The new DX 200 telephone exchanges will be installed in Vammala, Kemi, Tornio, Maunula, Porvoo, Kokemäki, Pori, Kuusamo, Alavieska, Pielavesi, Kangasniemi, Kaustinen, and Korpo.

The exchange agreement between the Postal and Telegraph Administration and Telenokia will include a total of approximately 36,000 subscriber connections, and the value of the agreement will be approximately 70 million markkaa.

Telenokia is the market leader with respect to digital telephone exchanges in Finland. Telenokia's share of digital exchanges sold in Finland is more than half.

A general agreement on transfer equipment has also been concluded between Telenokia and the Postal and Telegraph Administration. The agreement, which deals with digital channeling equipment, will be in effect until the end of 1986. The Postal and Telegraph Administration has already ordered channeling equipment worth approximately 15 million markkaa within the framework of the agreement.

The equipment included in the agreement will be manufactured at Nokia Elektronika's Haukipudas and Espoo plants. The value of the general agreement will rise to approximately 40 million markkaa during the life of the agreement.

10576

CSO: 5500/2530

BRIEFS

SATELLITE TV EARTH STATION--Varkaus--The TV satellite station built by the Postal and Telegraph Administration was put into operation in Varkaus on Wednesday. The residents of the city will now be able to enjoy foreign entertainment from the English Sky Channel and the French TV-5 channel. At this time the Postal and Telegraph Administration has two other satellite stations in operation, in Rovaniemi and Kristina. The next one will be built in Pieksämäki. Privately built stations are in operation in Helsinki, Lahti, Kuopio, Vaasa, Tampere, and Turku, among other places. The cost of constructing a TV satellite station is approximately 300,000 markkaa. The Postal and Telegraph Administration will be responsible for the upkeep of the station and the cable network in Varkaus. The Videoverkko Company will function as the program company. A cable network is being built throughout the whole city. Various channels in the network have been assigned to foreign satellite programs and to TV programming transmitted by the Videoverkko Company as well as by the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation. [Text] [HELVINKI HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 8 Nov 84 p 9] 10576

GREECE

RADIO TO COVER CYPRUS FROM CRETE

NC281643 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Interview with Vasos Mathiopoulos, Hellenic Radio and Television 1 director general, by Yeoryios Tsalakos, Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, in Athens on 27 November 1984--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Tsalakos] Has the Hellenic Radio and Television 1 the technical capabilities to cover Cyprus? How will this be achieved?

[Mathiopoulos] We have started to implement a strategy which, even before my time, had the prospect for linking Greece with Cyprus through radio and television. This strategy has turned into practice with the acquisition of the best location in Crete where a building to house a 300 mw transmitter will be built. This transmitter will cover not only Crete but the whole of Cyprus and a great part of the Near and Middle East. We estimate that this radio transmitter, which will cover Cyprus, will start to operate in February 1986. Here I must add that, at practically the same time, Cyprus will also be covered by satellite television. Greece will most probably participate in the European Olympus satellite, which will start to operate in the spring of 1986 and which will also transmit a Greek program.

CSO: 5500/2541

NORWAY LEADING EUROPEAN COUNTRY IN TEXT TV FIELD

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Oct 84 p 16

[Article by Rolf L. Larsen]

[Text] By the end of the year around 125,000 Norwegians will have bought text TV sets. No other country in Europe--in proportion to the size of the population--has put so many sets in use in such a short time. When the Norwegian Broadcasting Company started sending text TV a year and a half ago, around 10,000 sets were sold.

NRK [Norwegian Broadcasting Company] now intends to expand its information offerings on text TV and in 1985 text TV editorial offices in Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway will start exchanging Nordic news pages in the original language. Experiences with text TV so far have shown that children are diligent consumers.

"The increase in the purchase of text TV in Norway is greater than in any other country in Europe. This is probably due primarily to the fact that text TV was introduced in this country around 10 years after color TV made its debut. Therefore we have come in a good rhythm when it comes to replacing TV sets. Most of the people who buy color TV today buy sets with text TV equipment," program secretary Rolleiv Solholm of the NRK text TV office told the trade fair "Telematics '84 Teledata" yesterday.

Solholm said that NRK has now conducted a viewer survey to find out among other things how often viewers use text TV. The results will be ready soon.

"We can already note a very broad contact with people. Children are diligent users of text TV. They obviously have no problems with the technical fine points and are probably often the ones to fix things if their parents have not read the instructions carefully enough."

Separate children's pages are now offered daily on text TV and they include puzzles that the children themselves can send in. The technical equipment purchased by NRK currently contains 288 pages. This can be doubled. Every day viewers have 125 pages to choose from. Around 50 pages are used for news, half of them covering domestic and half international news. Around 25 pages are used for sports news, tables, the soccer lottery and the national lottery.

Close to 10 pages are used for surveys and reviews of TV programs while around 10 pages are earmarked for introducing text TV techniques. Around 10 pages report the weather and about 10 pages are part of a magazine that includes the children's pages, recipes, record lists and special pages for hearing-impaired organizations.

Solholm also presented further plans for the text TV service. "We are discussing with the Oslo Stock Exchange how we can get a direct transmission of stock quotations. The Meteorological Institute is also interested in working more closely with us. With the help of their own terminal meteorologists could produce pages of weather forecasts, temperatures, special warnings and so forth. That would provide a better service than we have the capacity to provide today, since information could be updated much more quickly. Another possible supplier of information is the Highway Center in Kjeller."

Solholm said that NRK intends to make use of the considerable resources that exist in district offices. "We hope to enable one or more of the offices to submit regional news which can be updated when needed. These news pages would be available over the entire country. Thus text TV would be able to give viewers local news from their own district no matter where they are now living. Next year we also hope to establish daily cooperation among all Nordic text TV editorial offices for the exchange of news pages in the original language. This will have three objectives. For the first time the national broadcasting companies will receive systematic reporting of the news from the other Nordic countries. We will be able to offer a service to the tens of thousands of Nordic citizens who are temporarily living in other countries and the service could be important for those who are interested in Nordic languages and Nordic conditions in general," said program secretary Rollelv Solholm.

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CONFERENCE RESULTS IN NEW FM BAND ALLOCATION

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Nov 84 p 10

[Text] Geneva, 4 Nov (NTB)--Two years from now most broadcasting transmissions on the FM band will have to change their frequencies overnight. That will make it possible to have 47,000 FM transmitters in Europe compared to the current 20,000. There would be 2,500 transmitters in Norway, which is ,500 more than we have now. This would give Norway the opportunity to have four nationwide radio channels as well as separate local radio programs with a small transmitter in every single community in the country, Telecommunications Agency editor Tom Dahl-Hansen told NTB.

This will be the result of an international conference in Geneva that began this week and will lead to a new transmission plan for FM frequencies.

"As far as we can see now, the changes on the FM band will not have major consequences for Norway and may not have any at all," information chief Thor Viksveen of the Telecommunications Agency told AFTENPOSTEN.

Some 500 participants from 100 countries assembled for the planning conference for FM broadcasting which was arranged by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Under the new agreement, frequencies from 87.5 to 108 MhZ on the FM broadcasting band will be used. Before this only the frequencies between 87.5 and 100 MhZ were used according to a distribution plan arranged in Stockholm in 1961.

Starting 1 January 1987, Norwegian Radio will probably be able to have two nationwide FM programs in addition to today's Program 1 and Program 2. These four programs would be based on powerful transmitters that would cover large districts. In addition Norway would have an opportunity to have separate municipal radio programs which means that each community could have its own low-powered transmitter sending local radio programs heard only in that community.

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MANY BUSINESSES OPPOSE BREAKING UP STATE'S TELEVERKET MONOPOLY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Oct 84 p 38

[Article by Ulf Peter Hellstrom]

[Text] The cable companies, radio dealers and some office and computer firms are very skeptical about letting the Telecommunications Agency loose on the competitive telecommunications and computer market, while a branch association of Norwegian electronics firms supports the organization of a competitive enterprise in the form of a stock company under the Telecommunications Agency.

While business organizations support setting up the basic organization of the Telecommunications Agency as a stock company, the National Federation of Trade Unions opposed this change in its statement at the Stette committee hearings.

In their statement the four organizations, the National League of Norwegian Radio and TV Dealers, the National Association of Office and Computer Technology, the Antenna Installers' group (which includes the big cable companies in Norway) and the National League of Norwegian Stationers, warned of the possible distortion of competition if the Telecommunications Agency gets its own competitive arm in the telecommunications and computer markets. The organizations supported to a large extent the joint statement issued earlier by big business organizations like the Bank Association, the Industrial League and the Shipowners' Association on the Stette committee's recommendation on the organization of telecommunications activities in Norway. The four organizations, all of which would be affected to some extent by the competitive activity of the Telecommunications Agency, also referred to a separate consultant's report prepared by the consultant firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. The report deals with accounting and budget principles in the Telecommunications Agency. In the opinion of the organizations the report shows that to a large extent the Telecommunications Agency has the opportunity to deliberately or unconsciously subsidize the part of its activity that is in competition with the branches represented by the organizations.

If Storting goes along in the spring with the idea that the Telecommunications Agency should compete in this area, the four organizations will recommend that the majority decisions of the Stette committee be followed, so that the basic organization is a stock company and the competitive enterprise is separated

from the Telecommunications Agency and placed under a ministry. In contrast to the Stette committee, the four organizations favor having either the Trade Ministry or the Industrial Affairs Ministry act as proprietor of the enterprise.

The Electronics Industry's Branch Association, which includes big Norwegian production firms in the electronics sector, thinks that the competitive enterprise will continue to have a natural association with the basic organization. This association concluded that the competitive enterprise should be owned as a subsidiary of the Telecommunications Agency, which should be organized as a state-owned stock company.

Although increased competition normally benefits the consumer, EBF (Electronics Industry's Branch Association) believes there are strong reasons why the Telecommunications Agency should continue to play a central role in future developments, wrote the association which is looking forward at the same time to a liberalization of the Telecommunications Agency's monopoly as a step in the development of telematics services.

The National Federation of Trade Unions feels that some of the areas where the Telecommunications Agency has a monopoly should continue to be run by the present administration. The competitive activity should be made into a separate stock company owned by the Telecommunications Agency. The National Federation pointed to the possibility of cooperation between the public telecommunications activity and the private Norwegian telecommunications and computer industrial sector.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY CHIEF EXPECTS END TO MONOPOLY

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by Ake Ortmark]

[Text] Already within a period of 6 months the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration is expected to go to the government to have telephones set free.

The director-general of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration confirms to DAGENS NYHETER that the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration is now working to abolish its own monopoly on telephones.

The proposal meets with political resistance as well as resistance on the part of labor since the telephone monopoly protects the jobs of some of those who produce telephones.

However, Director-General Tony Hagstrom regards the monopoly issue as practically decided:

"Within a couple of years, a change had to take place," Tony Hagstrom tells DAGENS NYHETER. "We are preparing an initiative to end the monopoly on telephones in its present form.

Awry

The formal procedure is for the board of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration to submit proposals on the question to the government. The board meets next time in December and is expected to take up the problem already then, but that Hagstrom does not want to confirm.

"Although it is correct that the situation has gone increasingly awry," Hagstrom says. "It is obvious that the citizens do not accept the decision made by parliament which has given the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration the monopoly on telephones. The existing system was, moreover, abolished in practice already when the Swedish Market Court decided that pirate telephones may be sold and purchased even if they are not coupled into the network."

"One should not believe that people will purchase telephones without connecting them. It does not work that way. Another thing is that one needs proper technical control of all telephones."

Other sources with whom DAGENS NYHETER has had contact within and outside the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration stress that one of the reasons why the monopoly on telephones has been maintained is the concern about employment.

For example, at the factory of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, close to 1,000 people are employed. Local politicians and representatives of trade unions have expressed their great concern with respect to competition from imported telephones.

"When it comes to the development of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, we must, in our general view, act as if we had no monopoly," says Tony Hagstrom. "Our turnover is 13 billion. The portion exposed to competition amounts to only 1 billion, but it is growing. And everybody has already got telephone in Sweden. The development is now taking place within the trades and industries, especially within the data communications sector."

Hagstrom says that he is uncertain about the outcome of the so-called value-added-tax dispute, i.e. the question whether the telephones of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration should be subject to value-added-tax. So far, they have been sold without value-added-tax, since they have formally remained the property of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration.

The national Swedish Telecommunications Administration has been accused of value-added-tax cheating, among others by Claes Persson of CPO.

"I am tired of Persson," says Hagstrom. It is strange that the biggest seller of illegal telephones should accuse the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration of dubious business methods."

"The origin of the value-added-tax dispute is that we abolished the registration of telephones and removed the quarterly fees on radios. That was a decrease in income of 70 million. We believed that we did the customers a favor. It would be sad if the final outcome becomes a tax which involves a price increase."

Not Upset

Hagstrom says, incidentally, that he is not upset by the severe criticism recently levied against the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration.

"We have 200,000 customer contacts per day. That will become 70 million per year. A small portion of all of these contacts is bound to go wrong.

On certain points, however, he agrees with the critics. The trades and industries, for example, will get the specified bills they have requested.

DAGENS NYHETER: You have maintained that the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration has been subject to abuse on the part of commercial and political interests?

"Abuse is perhaps a somewhat strong word, but I have in mind enterprises such as Claes Persson."

"One need merely read the slanted statements which appear in the Conservative press. There have been articles marked by ill-will. It is clear that, among Conservatives, there is a negative attitude toward state-run enterprises."

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COMPUTER DATA FIRMS CHARGE AGENCY BLOCKING COMPETITION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by Kerstin Kall]

[Text] The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration has denied one of its few private competitors in the area of interception computers access to have their computers connected to telephone exchanges.

In the written message, technical reasons are given as motivation for the denial. However, in a talk with DAGENS NYHETER, the person in charge of the matter says that the decision is political and was made by the marketing department of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration.

The enterprise with interception computers is called Interflex and is located in Sollentuna.

Their system may simply be connected to a vacant contact in the electro-mechanical exchanges of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, so that the operator automatically receives information from interception computers about the whereabouts of different members of the staff.

Last Monday, the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration denied Interflex access to such a connection.

"If we shall not be allowed to compete on an equal footing with the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, we shall be thrown out of our niche," says Jan Stahl of Interflex.

In the written refusal from the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, it says that "the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration has let it be known that it is not willing to make available the interfaces" which are needed for the coupling up. And that the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration will not allow others to interfere with switchboards.

"Mere Nonsense"

"It is mere nonsense," says Jan Stahl. My wife, Monika, who is part-owner of Interflex, is contemplating asking for a meeting with Tony Hagstrom to show him how simple it will be to couple in the interception computers. The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration need not make available any interfaces."

Leif Sohlman, who works in the office of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, dealing with approval of privately owned subscriber equipment, admits that it is not the technical reasons which have been decisive for the denial.

"The decision was made for reasons of policy," he says. The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration does not want to allow any further new equipment in the old electro-mechanical switchboards.

Nearly 90 percent of all subscribers in Sweden are still connected to electro-mechanical exchanges. Approximately 11 percent have gone over to electronic AXE exchanges. The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration thus wants for everybody to purchase new switchboards as soon as possible.

Does not Appear

It does not appear from the letter of refusal to Interflex that the decision was based on policy considerations.

"It may not appear too clearly," says Leif Sohlman. "However, since I refer to the chief of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration for lodging appeals against the decision, it means that the matter is regarded as a policy issue. If I had referred to the Telecommunications Committee, the decision would have been technical."

Approximately 1,000 enterprises have purchased Interflex interception computers, which are now used separately, supplementary with switchboards. If they were coupled together with switchboards, it would make the work easier for the approximately 5,000 operators who are now using it, Jan Stahl points out.

If they were coupled together, Interflex would, moreover, have better possibilities of competing with, for example, the interception computer Present sold by the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration itself.

Cancelled Cooperation

Interflex, incidentally, sold that computer until last summer for Teleplan Data. But in June, Teleplan cancelled its cooperation with Interflex because the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration wanted to take over the marketing of Present.

Jan Stahl believes that the refusal of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration is a question of getting rid of a competitor for interception computers. He will lodge a complaint with the chief of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, and if the decision is refused also there, he will go to the government.

"That is what the mobile telephone enterprise Comvik also had to do," he points out.

Interflex is a small innovation enterprise with eight employees and a turnover of 5 million kronor.

"The refusal of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration means, of course, that Interflex risks being cut out of the market since they will not be able to use their system," Leif Sohlman says. "I suppose that it is a form of limitation where the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration will have to answer for wanting it in that way."

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BOTH REGULAR PHONE, MOBILE PHONE NETS OVERBURDENED

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Aug 84 p 9

[Article by Erik Liden]

[Text] Sweden is the country with the densest telephone network in the world. With a rapid technological development, this also causes problems for subscribers. Both with regular telephones and mobile telephones it is difficult getting through during peak traffic hours.

Old lines which are gradually replaced by modern fiber technology also cause telephone connections in the Swedish Archipelago and in inaccessible parts of Sweden, for example the mountainous areas, to become uncertain and unreliable. Telephone customers who discover this will, upon request to the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, have their subscription fees reduced when the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, upon examination, finds that the rate of dependability has been reduced.

Mobile telephone networks are becoming expanded very rapidly, and, in a few days, there will be 40,000 subscribers in Sweden and 105,000 subscribers in all of the Nordic countries. The development of base stations and channels for different frequencies has not kept up with this expansion, for which reason it sometimes is both difficult getting through and even to use the mobile telephone.

Too Small Antenna

"As a matter of fact, this is, moreover, due to the fact that many customers use a too small and often wrongly located antenna on cars and boats, where mobile telephones are used the most," says Soren Nordlof of the Mobile Radio Section of the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration. "In a few years, we shall, however, have reached the stage where the number of channels, among other things, will have been doubled."

Comvik Mobile Telephone, which competes with the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration, has complained of the price increase of the National

Swedish Telecommunications Administration for prices of fixed lines for contact with base stations. The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration suddenly decided to raise the network costs by 40 percent without having to consult the government or the National Swedish Price and Cartel Office.

"The mistake was that the fees were not raised over a period of many years," Nordlof says. "Because of costs and inflation, we were forced to carry into effect the entire increase at the same time."

Exchange at Orebro

Mobile customers who have the old manual system, which is operated via an exchange at Orebro, have been requested by the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration to wait with their change-over to Nordic Mobile Telephone, NMT, till 1 November in order to ease the pressure on base stations, etc. It is today a question of nearly 12,000 remaining manual subscribers.

"Nevertheless, we got 1,300 new NMT customers in July alone," says Nordlof. "Normally, 600 to 700 subscriptions are taken out during a summer month. This shows in a nutshell the expansion problems which we have got."

Manual customers who wait with their change-over to NMT will be granted a discount of 1,900 kronor, by way of free admission to NMT and a free subscription for the first year, during the period 1 November 1984 - 31 October 1985.

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